

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

SMALL SET-BACK IN COTTON MILL SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 5. The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady today and yesterday's improvement in Steel Shares was carried further under moderate support. The reports of reduction in import duty on cloth encouraged scattered selling in cotton mill shares which recorded small losses. Bombay shares were again pressed down today and the market had a mixed appearance.

Tata Steel Deft. shares opened Rs. 28 higher at Rs. 152 1/2 and improved to Rs. 152 3/4 on small buying. At this level some operators were attracted to take profit and Deft. came down to Rs. 151 1/2 on moderate liquidation and thereafter, the market was professional buying and selling and Deft. was done at Rs. 152 1/2. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 29 1/2 and quoted at Rs. 29 3/4 after declining at Rs. 29 1/2. Bengal Steels were quiet at Rs. 20 1/2 while Indian Irons were steady at Rs. 24 1/2. Tata Steel Deft. and Pref. shares were quoted at Rs. 14 1/2. In cotton mill shares Dyeing declined to Rs. 10 1/2 after opening at Rs. 10 1/4 on moderate selling and thereafter steadied at Rs. 10 1/2. Central India opened at Rs. 26 and after declining at Rs. 25 1/2 steadied at Rs. 26. Phinlays came in business at Rs. 26 1/2 while Gokals improved to Rs. 23 after opening at Rs. 21 and quoted at Rs. 28. Indore Malwas

were placed at Rs. 21 1/2 after opening at Rs. 21 1/4. Kohinoors changed hands around Rs. 28 and quoted at Rs. 28 1/2. Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 18 1/2 after opening at Rs. 18. Swadeshi also lost Rs. 4 after opening at Rs. 30 1/2 and steadied at Rs. 29. Meyer Mill shares were placed at Rs. 140 while New Greats came in business at Rs. 185. Bank Section was quiet with restricted business. Central Bank shares came down to Rs. 10 1/2 after opening at Rs. 10 1/4 and rallied at Rs. 87. India Banks found buyers at Rs. 197 while New India Assurance were quoted at Rs. 67. In the Miscellaneous section Bombay Burmah came down to Rs. 23 1/2 after opening at Rs. 24 1/2. Alcocky selling and steadied at Rs. 330. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 156 1/2. While Belapurs after declining at Rs. 238 steadied at Rs. 232. Constructions were done at Rs. 177. Tata Steel Deft. and Pref. shares were quoted at Rs. 14 1/2. While Scindia shares fluctuated between Rs. 23 1/2 and 22 1/2. Alcocky were quoted at Rs. 33 1/2. While Wimco came in business at Rs. 29 1/2. Tata Chemicals were done at Rs. 14 1/2. While oils were placed at Rs. 58 1/4. Towards the close there was scattered realising which brought down Tata Steel Deft. at Rs. 152 1/2 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 29 1/2. Bombay Dyeing were done at Rs. 10 1/2 and closing tone was quietly steady.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	102 1/2	12
Kohinoor Mills (612)	28 1/2	8
Swadeshi Mills (22)	29 1/2	0
Central India Mills (XD)	26 1/2	0
Simplex Mills	18 1/2	8
New Great Eastern (10)	16 1/2	8
Gokals Mills (XD)	28 1/2	0
Indore Malwa (12) XR	21 1/2	2
Century Spinning (15) XR	26 1/2	0
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	18 1/2	2
Indian Bleaching (6)	16 1/2	8
Evan Mills (20)	24 1/2	0
Finlay Mills (15)	28 1/2	0
Morari Goudas	49 1/2	0
Edwards Sassoon (20)	50 1/2	2
Meyer	14 1/2	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 1/2	1
India United (10-2-6)	11 1/2	2
India United (10-2-6)	11 1/2	2
Madhusudan Mills (15)	12 1/2	0
Fodars (6)	15 1/2	8
Khatana Makani J.D.	24 1/2	4

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Deft. (14-1)	152 1/2	2
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	14 1/2	8

CEMENT

Associated Cement (5)	156 1/2	4
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INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	33 1/2	4
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	24 1/2	0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	22 1/2	2
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	32 1/2	8
Premier Construction	175 1/2	8
Tata Chemical (14)	14 1/2	8
Tata Oil (10-2)	24 1/2	0
Indian Iron (10-2)	24 1/2	0
Bengal Steel (10-2)	24 1/2	0
Belapur Coupon	64 1/2	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (4-8)	164 1/2	0
Andhra Valley (4) XD	150 1/2	0
Tata Power (50) XD	191 1/2	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone Mills (5)	74 1/2	8
Phoenix Mills (50)	48 1/2	0
Indian Manufacturing	435 1/2	0
Koorla Mills (5) XR	100 1/2	0
David Mills (10)	19 1/2	4
David Mills (6)	19 1/2	4
New City Mills (10)	19 1/2	4
Minerva Mills (12)	146 1/2	0
Bradbury Mills (12) XD	67 1/2	0
Bharucha Deft. (10-4)	3 1/2	1
Bharucha Mills (12) XD	19 1/2	4
Mysore Sug. Mills	192 1/2	8
Madhavji Dharamsi (10-12)	16 1/2	0
Model Mills (12-8)	21 1/2	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	65 1/2	8
Vishnu Mills (6) XD	26 1/2	0
Western India (4)	25 1/2	0
Standard Mills (15)	255 1/2	0
Sholapur Mills (400)	300 1/2	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (10-8)	11 1/2	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	418 1/2	0
Tata Mills (3)	67 1/2	8
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	28 1/2	0
Ahmedabad Advance New	19 1/2	0
Sassoon Sult (3)	91 1/2	0
New Union Mills (10-8)	14 1/2	0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47 1/2	0
Shrinivas Mills	181 1/2	8
Raja Bahadur Poonas (4)	30 1/2	0
Berar Mills	225 1/2	0
Victoria Mills	225 1/2	0
Colaba Land Coupon	42 1/2	0
New Great New	142 1/2	0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Ahmedabad Electric (3-8) X D	118 1/2	2
Ahmedabad New	118 1/2	2
Surat Electricity (2-8) X D	152 1/2	8
Surat New XD	142 1/2	8

BANKS

Reserve Bank of India (35)	113 1/2	8
Imperial Bank of India (10-12)	450 1/2	0
Central Bank Old (1-8) X D	88 1/2	0
Central Bank New	85 1/2	8
Bank of India	197 1/2	0
Union Bank of India	9 1/2	0
Bank of Baroda (2-8) X D	156 1/2	0
Habib Bank (4)	106 1/2	0
Devkaran Nandani Bank (1-8)	52 1/2	0
United Commercial (1-8)	68 1/2	8
Hindustan Commercial	26 1/2	2
Jaijpur Bank (1-8)	35 1/2	0
Mysore Bank (6)	35 1/2	0
Exchange Bank	106 1/2	0
Eastern Bank	106 1/2	0
Oriental (125)	4700 1/2	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 5. The local cotton market was steady today with moderate buying. It appears that bulls are making a determined effort to push up February contract to the ceiling level. At the opening February was quoted at Rs. 601-8 and advanced at Rs. 602-12 under moderate buying and scattered short covering. Thereafter the market quietened under some realising and February was quoted at Rs. 602. Later on there was scattered buying and February was quoted at Rs. 602-8. Towards the close trading was restricted and there was scattered liquidation by some operators and the market came down to Rs. 601. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. February	Rs. 601 0 0
I.C.C. May	591 8 0
I.C.C. July	596 8 0
I.C.C. September	597 8 0

INDIAN COTTON FIBRE

Bombay, Nov. 5. Indian Cotton Fibre Contract is 821 cents below New York March at exchange rate 333.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

I.C.C. February highest 602 lowest 600 closing 601 3/4
I.C.C. May highest 592 lowest 591 closing 592
I.C.C. July highest 597 1/2 lowest 596 1/2 closing 597 1/2
I.C.C. September highest 598 lowest 597 closing 598

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.	
Small	1000 0
Medium	1004 0
Big	111 0 0
Extra Big	114 0 0
October	38 0 0
January	31 2 0
March	30 10 0
Arrivals, Bags	2760
Departure Bags	3000
Total Stock in Bombay	90000

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.	
45X11	113-1/2
Ready	113-1/2
Oct-Dec	114-1/4
Jan-March	114-1/4
BAGS 40X28	126
Ready	126
Oct-Dec	122 1/2
Jan-March	119

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.	
2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 1/4
2 1/4 per cent 1950	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent 1955	100 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97 1/2
3 per cent 1966-67	100 0
3 1/4 per cent 1962	100 0
3 1/4 per cent 1978	92 1/4
3 per cent Non-Terminal	99 1/2
3 per cent 1988 Con.	99 1/2
3 per cent 1992	100 1/2
3 per cent 1951-54	102 1/2
3 per cent 1953-55	102 1/2
3 per cent 1957	102 1/2
3 per cent 1959-61	101 1/2
3 per cent 1963-65	101 1/2
3 per cent 1966-67	101 1/2
3 per cent 1970-75	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	105 1/2
4 per cent 1948-53	100 1/2
4 per cent 1950-55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115 1/2

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2 3/4 per cent U. P. 1961	98 1/4
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98 1/4
3 per cent Punjab 1948	98 1/4
3 per cent Bombay 1955	101 1/2
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101 1/2
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 1/2
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 1/2
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 1/2
3 per cent N. W. P. 1952	99 1/2
3 per cent U. P. 1961-65	100 1/2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal D.	111 1/2
5 per cent Bom. Mun. 1959	115 1/2
6 per cent Bom. Mun. 1954	116 1/2
3 1/4 per cent Municipality	101 1/4
K. P. T.	114 1/2

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.	
Tata Ordinary 292 1/2	292 1/2
Tata Deft. 102 1/2	102 1/2
152 1/4 Indian Iron 24 1/2	24 1/2
Of Bengal 20 1/2	20 1/2
Central India 26 1/2	26 1/2
Swadeshi 28 1/2	28 1/2
noor 28 1/2	28 1/2
296 1/4 Tata Power 1610	1610
Associated Cement 156 1/2	156 1/2
Belapur 240	240
Bombay Burma 240	240
Central India 22 1/2	22 1/2
Central 96	96
New India 67	67
Tata 2nd Pref. 14 1/2	14 1/2

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.	
Ahmedabad Advance 255	255
Apollo 3 1/2	3 1/2
Bharat 37	37
B. Dyeing 1031 1/2	1031 1/2
Central India 18 1/2	18 1/2
Century 260 58 1/2	260 58 1/2
Elphinstone Ord. 74 1/2	74 1/2
Finlay 287	287
Gokals 291 83 88 89	291 83 88 89
I. U. Deft. 113 1/2	113 1/2
I. U. Deft. 113 1/2	113 1/2
Indore 216 4 13 1/2	216 4 13 1/2
Kohinoor 288 80 86 87 88	288 80 86 87 88
Laxmi 660 57 8	660 57 8
Meyer 240 414 40	240 414 40
Minerva 146 1/4	146 1/4
Model 209 1/2	209 1/2
New City 190 92 1/2	190 92 1/2
New Great 165 65 8	165 65 8
Fodars 157 1/2	157 1/2
Sassoon Cotton 11 1/2	11 1/2
Simplex 188 84 85 8	188 84 85 8
Swadeshi 301 8 27 99 96	301 8 27 99 96
Swan 341	341
Tata Mills 68 67 8	68 67 8
Vishnu 261 1/4	261 1/4
C. P. Rly. 110	110

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 5. The Bullion market was firm today under moderate buying by professional operators in Forward Silver. At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 175-8 and after declining at Rs. 175-7 advanced at Rs. 176-7. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 176-7. Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 112-12 and Ready Gold business was done at Rs. 113-10. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76-8. Later on there was profit selling by interested parties and there was absence of buying and the market sharply declined to Rs. 175-2. There was also small selling in Gold and prices recorded some decline. Final quotations were as under:-

Forward Silver	Rs. 175-2
Ready Silver	Rs. 176-7
Forward Gold	Rs. 112-8
Ready Gold	113-4
Sovereigns	76

LONDON BULLION

London, Nov. 4.	
Silver Spot	45 1/2 d
Silver Forward	45 1/2 d
Gold	52-12-3

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.	
Magar	190 to 192
Maha	182 to 185

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.	
150 D Nov	3 2 0
150 D Ready	3 2 0
150 D Dec	3 2 0
120 D Ready	3 0 0
November	27 6 0
December	27 6 0
Ready	27 6 0

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

SARDAR CARBONIC GAS CO. LTD.
The Directors of the above company have recommended to pay, subject to the approval of General Body, a final dividend of Rs. 15 on each share for the half year ending 30-9-48. If approved would be paid from 25-11-48 onwards. The books of the company closed from 15-11-48 to 27-11-48.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 29th October 1948.

Demand Liabilities in India:	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from Banks	26,27,18,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	644,66,82,000
Total Liabilities in India:	911,84,82,000
(i) Government of India and	6,02,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	296,42,41,000
Cash in India:	102 1/2
Bank Notes:	32,04,13,000
Rupee Coin:	1,98,43,000
Government of India:	3,10,000
Reserve Bank:	60,64,21,000
Advances in India:	404,62,58,000
Bills discounted in India:	14,30,62,000

LONDON PEPPER IDE

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UFA): The pepper market in London continued to be idle today, with a weakening price under the leadership of next crop undertone. The market was without any factors to stimulate interest. Black pepper was quoted at 3/9, one penny lower than on the previous day when the rate was 3/10. White fell to 3/8 from the previous figure of 3/9.

LONDON WHEAT

Australian Wheat (10.5 bushel) 99/3	
Dec-Jan, quoted.	
LONDON EXCHANGE, London, Nov. 4.	
T. T. London on New York Selling	4.0275, Buying 4.0290
4.0290; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0290	
4.0290; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36	
Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 4.	
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	78 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	105 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952	103 1/8
Punding Loan 4 p.c. 1960-90	113 1/4
Songkong & Shanghai Bank (London Regd.)	114
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6.14.	

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 4. Cotton: Small opening gains on trade buying were comfortably extended under the leadership of next crop futures on commission house buying with expectations of continued high Government price supports a feature. Present crop futures are influenced by mill buying of near months, limit hedge, loan support and export potentialities, despite some profit-taking, the market continued to advance on buying by inflationary minded traders based on expected continuation of high farm price supports, enlargement of ECA export authorizations and increased labour demands. Scarcity of contracts intensified the upswing. The market closed strong. Sales are estimated at 300,000 bales. The "Journal of Commerce" estimates the cotton crop at 15,026,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS

Power 1615	7/8	19			
New India	67	66/8	67		
STEAMER					
3. Steam	562/8				
Scindia	22/14	23/1	22/6	22/15	
/12					
STEEL					
3. Steel	20/4	20/2	20/3	20/2	

TRADE AND FINANCE

POOR RESPONSE TO TREASURY BILLS

Long-Dated Securities Decline On Increased Offerings

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 5. There was no change to report in the money market and interest rates were quoted at 1 1/2 per cent. Three months' deposits were quoted between 3 1/4 and 1 per cent and six months were placeable at 1 1/2 per cent. Response to the Treasury Bill tenders this week was extremely poor, the amount offered being only Rs. 50,000 against Rs. 1 crore invited. No tenders were accepted.

An increase of Rs. 191 crores in the active note circulation and a corresponding decline in the notes

held in the Banking Department are the main features of the weekly statements of the Reserve Bank of India for the period ended 29th October. In the Banking Department, Government Deposits have risen by Rs. 3.73 crores, but Bankers' Balances show a reduction of Rs. 6.41 crores owing to pre-Diwali withdrawals. Balances held abroad have declined further by Rs. 2.42 crores to Rs. 292 crores.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India, for the week ended 29th October, shows a rise of Rs. 82 lakhs in Deposits. Investments have declined by Rs. 79 lakhs, whilst Advances show a sharp increase of Rs. 4.93 crores. The cash holding of the Bank has contracted by Rs. 3.38 crores to Rs. 44 crores.

GILT-EDGED: During the earlier part of the week, the gilt-edged market ruled quietly steady with prices remaining practically unchanged. Towards the close, however, prices of the long-dated securities declined owing to increased offerings on a market which was devoid of investment support, and prices of other securities showed a sympathetic trend. The market closed on a distinctly easy note, 3 per cent 1986 conversion loan, which was practically steady around Rs. 99-12 during the major part of the week, declined at the close to Rs. 99-8. Among dated loans, there was a general marking down of prices: 2 1/2 per cent 1961 loan was marked down to Rs. 97-5, 2 3/4 per cent 1960 loan to Rs. 99-15 and 2 3/4 per cent 1962 loan to Rs. 100-3. 3 per cent 1949-52 loan eased off to Rs. 100-12 whilst there were sellers in 3 per cent 1951-54 loan at Rs. 102-2 and in 3 per cent 1957 Victory loan at Rs. 102-1. 3 per cent 1953-55 loan declined from Rs. 102-10 to Rs. 102-4. 3 per cent 1959-61 loan from Rs. 101-11 to Rs. 101-7 and 3 per cent 1963-65 loan from Rs. 101 to Rs. 102-4. 3 per cent 1959-61 loan 1970-75 loans, which had been quoted at a premium hitherto, stood at a discount of 2 to 4 annas.

EXCHANGE: The rupee/sterling exchange market was dull with a steady undertone. For interbank bu-

siness, sellers of spot T T on London quoted 1s. 5-31/32d. and buyers 1s. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under:

Sellers of T T on London/spot 1s. 5-31/32d.
Sellers of T T on London upto six months 1s. 5-15/16d.
Buyers of T T on London spot and upto nine months 1s. 6-1/16d.

In New York, the sterling/dollar cross-rate was quoted at dol. 4.03 for spot and dol. 4.02 1/8 for forward.

GOLD: Stable conditions prevailed in the gold section of the bullion market, during the week and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Towards the close, however, a slightly easier trend was in evidence owing to increased arrivals. Ready gold fluctuated between Rs. 114-1 and Rs. 113-0 during the week and closed at a discount of ten annas under spot almost throughout the week. The heavy export business from the current to the next settlement was done at rates varying between 8 and 4 annas against the bears. The price of sovereigns, after remaining steady around Rs. 76-4, closed at a shade lower, 75-12 in sympathy with gold. Stocks of gold on hand are estimated at 40,000 tolas. The average daily arrivals are reported to be 7,000 tolas and the offtake about 5,000 tolas.

The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were Rs. 114-1 and Rs. 113-0 for spot and Rs. 113-8 and Rs. 112-9 for forward.

SILVER: Conditions in the silver market were erratic and prices fluctuated over a wide range, in the early part of the week, prices sagged owing to complete lack of speculative interest, but in the Moorat business, bulls became active in view of the sustained upcountry rates and prices advanced further on bear-covering in the absence of any official measures affecting business in bullion. The quotation for spot silver declined from Rs. 174-8 to Rs. 172-6 on Saturday but thereafter graded up and closed at Rs. 174-4 on strong bull support and closed at Rs. 176-2, silver for delivery in the 19th November settlement was quoted at a discount of Rs. 1-2 at the start on Wednesday, but the backwardation gradually narrowed down to 12 annas for the first time in recent weeks, bulls in the silver market had to pay for the carry-forward of outstanding business from the current to the next settlement, the charges varying from 2 to 6 annas in favour of the bears. Stocks of silver are put in the region of 6,500 bars. The offtake continued on a fair scale, averaging about 100 bars a day. The New York silver price declined further to 74 3/4 cents on Friday last and remained stationary around that level during the week, whilst the London price also declined in sympathy from 47d. to 45 1/2d. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were Rs. 177-4 and 172-6 for spot and Rs. 176-8 and Rs. 171-14 for forward.

SHARES: The share market ruled quietly steady during the week with business on a very limited scale. The steel section recorded a small improvement on some speculative activity on reports of higher production after mid-week, but textiles were inclined to be easier owing to lack of support.

RAILS: Deeds, after touching Rs. 1467-8 early in the week, gradually recovered to Rs. 1528-12 at the close, whilst Ordinaries moved up from the week's low of Rs. 288-8 to Rs. 295. Textiles moved within a narrow range with a downward bias. Board trading was marked down to Rs. 1023-12 and Nagpur's cheapened to Rs. 265-8. Kohinoors were traded in at Rs. 285, whilst Swadeshis were offered at Rs. 296. In the wake of easier gilt-edged, both the Hydro-electric and Bank sections ruled quiet; Andhra Valley was quoted lower at Rs. 1505 and Tata Powers had sellers at Rs. 1615. Among Banks, Bank of India changed hands at Rs. 196-8 and Central Banks at Rs. 86, whilst Imperial Bank Fully Paid was inclined to be offered at Rs. 1842-4. In the miscellaneous group both Scindia Steams and Bombay Burmah disclosed a pronounced weakness the former being marked down from Rs. 24-4 to Rs. 22-8 during the week whilst the latter lost some 40 points to Rs. 331-4 on persistent speculative selling. Belapur also eased off to Rs. 240 and Associated Cements were out of favour at Rs. 155-8.

CALCUTTA MARKET: The future section of the Calcutta share market continued to rule dull and uninteresting with only a moderate turnover at around quoted rates.

BAZAR GOSSIP

Sardar Patel appealed to Bombay industrialists and labour in particular to lead the way in a co-ordinated effort aimed at greater production and the reduction of prices. The Government's economic policy, he said, has touched at several points of inflation but unless the Government declares national emergency and a total war against inflation there will be no complete success. To trace back the causes of the inflation, he said, the Government and the war departments were paying for the services while the U. K. C. C. was buying up in this country all kinds of material needed for war. Most of these payments were paid in Indian currency against crediting our account in sterling in Britain.

Having known the root of this malady, the Government should now reverse the process. Our root-cause is too much money in very few hands. This rich class has the monopoly of trade, industry, and commerce in this country, and this has become virtual dictators of prices. The Government's aim to reduce prices will never be realized unless they themselves fix prices and import all foreign goods and distribute in this country essentials of life at the lowest possible price and a special levy on non-essentials and luxury goods will bring large revenues to the Government. This will prevent the rich from becoming richer and effectively stop the exploitation of the masses.

The cotton market continues firm on steady bull support. The scarcity of long staple but imports of Sudan Cotton is expected to relieve the situation to some extent. Early arrivals of long staple will be readily taken by our mills and there is no possibility of any edge selling pressure during the next four months.

The bullion market ruled firm this week on increased support from producers and operators who virtually control the floating stock of silver. Shorts had no choice but to cover in advancing markets. However, gold was quiet with decreasing demand and increasing selling. This goes to prove that large stocks of silver are held by professional operators with a view to manipulating the market by artificial scarcity. Moreover, extensive double option business is helping in forcing up prices. The Government nominees on the new Board of Directors will do well to look into this kind of trading.

Produce market is free from Government interference and now we have two uncontrolled markets in the city. It is a pity that the Government took up this question with produce merchants and organised an exchange on democratic lines.

Cloth merchants are given three weeks' extension of clear up stock but so far the Textile Commission has not allocated shops and merchants are anxiously awaiting to plan their mode of business. Small profit of about 7-1/2 per cent to retail merchants is feared barely to cover their expenses.

PAKISTAN BANKING COMPANIES ACT

KARACHI, Nov. 4 (A.P.I.): The Governor General of Pakistan has promulgated the Banking Companies (restriction of branches) Act (1946) Amendment Ordinance 1946.

Announcing this a press note of the Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan said: "Under the existing law, while banking companies with their head offices in Pakistan are required to obtain the sanction of the State Bank of Pakistan before they can open new branches or change the location of an existing branch, banking companies with their head offices outside Pakistan are exempt from these restrictions. The result is that any foreign bank, whether sound or unsound can open any number of branches in Pakistan, without obtaining the permission of the State Bank of Pakistan. As this constitutes a positive danger to sound banking in Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan have promulgated the Banking Companies (restriction of branches) Act (1946) Amendment Ordinance, 1946 (Ordinance No. XX of 1946) amending the existing act so as to provide that all foreign banking companies also should obtain the prior permission of the State Bank of Pakistan for opening of new branches or for changing the location of existing offices. This will also apply to those banks or their branches which have not been functioning in Pakistan since partition. They will similarly be required to obtain the prior permission of the State Bank before they may reopen these closed branches."

"NO RENT" CAMPAIGN IN MADHYABHARAT

From Our Correspondent:
UJJAIN, (By Mail).
A message received from Kathiawar, a small State of Madhyabharat, says that more than 200 Kisans of the Kathiawar State have been dispossessed of their lands. The Kisans went to Dhar and waited upon the Chief Administrator, but to no purpose.

The Jahgir people all over Malwa and Madhyabharat are making preparations to start no-rent payment movement to the Jamgirdars. Messages received in the office of the Kisan Panchayat, Raj Bannia from Ratlam, Jhabua, Kushalgarh, Pratappgarh, Sallana, Dhar, Banswara, Khachrod, Alirajpur, Jobat, Kathiawar, Mathwar Piproda Jaora, Sardarpur, etc., say that the Panchayats have decided to start no-rent payment move in all the Jahgirs.

The Kisan Panchayat has issued instructions to all the Panchayats and their headmen to support the Jahgir people in their present decision of fighting the Jahgir system.

Cutch Hundis

(From Our Correspondent)
BHUJ, Nov. 5.
Hundi buying 314
Hundi selling 315
Silver 170

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON (DECEMBER)
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.
Previous closing 31.37
Today's opening 31.38
Difference +.01
Today's closing 31.41
Difference +.04

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Nov. 5.
Silver Bullion forward Rs. 175 5
Silver ready Rs. 175 1
Gold ready Rs. 113 3
Sovereign Rs. 76 4

EXPECTATION:
Cotton Jan. Feb. Rs. 601 8

NEW YORK STOCKS
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.
New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining 36-1/8
General Motors 63-1/8
United States Steel common 78-1/2
Ditto preference 137-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter): A bright and cheerful tone existed in all sections of the London Stock Markets today.

British Government Securities under the lead of the transport stock and the new electricity loan were widely one-sixteenth to one-eighth better.

Among industrial, Tobaccos were again favoured, Imperials being one eighth better at five and a half. Among South African Industrials, Autotec featured at nine Shillings, being one Shilling higher; this buying was reported to be for the control of the company.

The oil section showed marked firmness with Anglo-Iranian particularly good at eight and threequarters.

Following the trade agreement announcement, Japanese were prominent in the Foreign Bond section, being one and a half points higher, the five-percent 1907s this amount better at 50 and a half.

South African mining issues were quietly firm with continued demand for the farwestern issues in a market short of stock, resulting in some useful gains.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.
Market opened round about last closing and declined on bear hammering on rumour of reduction in imports duty by about 12 p c but at lower levels there was heavy bull support and the market closed steady.
Calcutta opened 124 1/2, highest 128, 125 1/2, 128 1/2.
Ambika opened 87 1/2, highest 88, 87 1/2, 88 1/2.
Arvind opened 148 1/2, highest 150, 148 1/2, 149 1/2.
Deferred opened 152 1/2, highest 153, 152 1/2, 153 1/2.
Closing quotations: Ashok 627-8-0, Arvind 1944, Calico 1280, New Jahangir 1708 Shorrock 682-8-0 Deferred 1624, Atul 50.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.
The market continued its quiet notes round all sections and only a limited business took place.
Following are today's final transactions up to 4-45 p.m.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent Government Paper 99/8 5 lot, Three per cent loan 1946/47 99/8, Three per cent loan 1946/47 100/1, Three per cent loan 1957/58 101/14, Three per cent loan 1958/59 102/8, Three per cent loan 1959/60 101/7, Three per cent loan 1960/61 101/11, Three per cent loan 1970/75 80 5 lot, Four per cent loan 1950/70 110/8.
BANKS: Bengal Central Bank 9/16, Reserve Bank 117/8.
COTTONS: Benares Cotton 3/16, New York Cotton 3/12, Buragur 30/8, COALS: Bengal 432, Equitable 36/10, South Karanpura 24/2, Talchar 4/2, Standard 17/8.
JUTE: Bengal 28/2, Clive A. Pref. 120 5 lot, Gourpore Pref. 140/8-0t.
MININGS: Burma Corp'n 5, ENGINEERING: Booby's Docking 14 5 lot, Textile Machinery 4/1.
MISCELLANEOUS: Bengal Chemical & Fertilizer 150, Calcutta Electric 26/8, Ruby Gem 100/1, Insurance 2, Hotels Pref 71/8 Ct, B.I.C. 7/12 Jradine Henderson/160/8 5 lot Spencer and Co. 11/2, India Steamship 10/8.
SUGARS: Cane and Co. 8 5 lot, Cane and Co. Pref 106/8.
TEAS: Batell 14, Bloomfield 4/7, Changan 18/12, Jayapurna 45 Ct, Rajarat 32/4, Rydal 55/12 Ct, Tea Ait 22/4, Tesore 26/10, Tyron 26/12.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Nov. 5.
Cotton ready Sind Nt 82, Punjab 82, Fout P 88, New Crop Nt. Boller Nov. delivery 81/8 to 82/8, Gawin 87 to 88. Market, easy on account of slow demand.
Yesterday's business totaller about 3610 bales.
Arrivals from upcountry 2660 bales. There were no exports.
COTTONSEED: Nt. ready new crop 8/4, Desi 10/8, Badseed 21/8. Market quiet but steady with moderate demand. Yesterday's arrivals from upcountry 12010.
Exports totaller 14390 bales for Cutch Kathiawar and Calcutta.
Gold Teluk 101, Sovereigns 68, Silver 117, Market, easy owing to poor demand.
STOCK EXCHANGE: Habib Insurance 66, Mohamadi Steamship (Ord) 97 20 (Per 100 5-1/4 per cent 1958-59 Pakistan Govt. loan 90/8).

Hapur Market

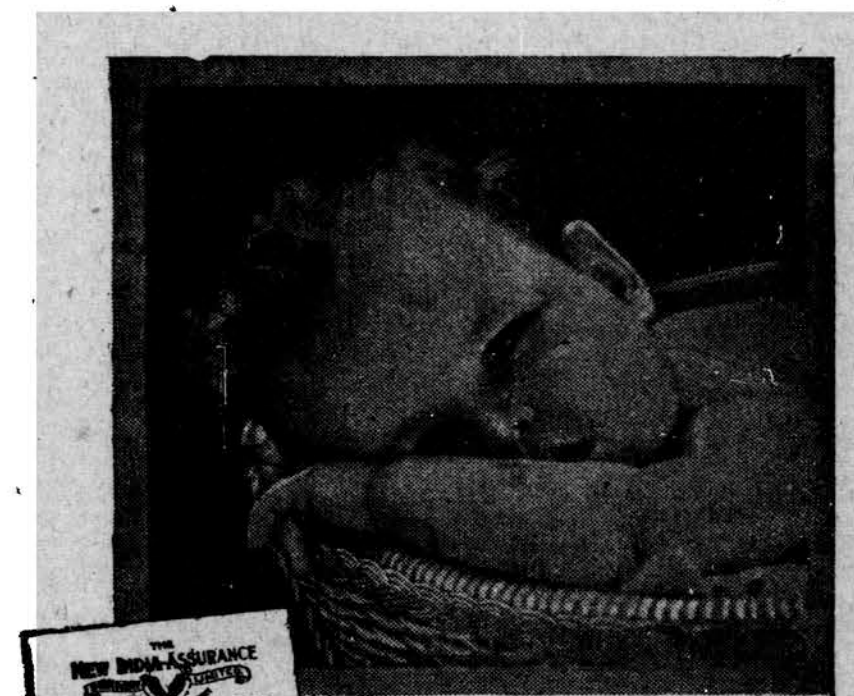
(From Our Correspondent)
HAPUR, Nov. 5.
Wheat 24 to 27, Gram 14, Barley 14/12, Bajra 13/8, Juar 13, Ahar 13/1, Matar 13/8, Urd 16/12, Moons 18/8, Masoor 15/4, Gur new 16, Old 14, Shakar not quoted, Crystal 37/8, Khandari 28, Future Fagan 10/4-1/2, opened 10/4-9, Undertone easy.
Saron 28/2, Tarasind 21 to 19, Oil 67, Oilcake 2/4, Groundnut 17, Cottonseed 14/2, Oats 10/4, Bardana ready 124, Mangar 113, January 122/8, Silver forward 167/14, opened 169/4, Gold forward 111/4, opened 111/8.

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INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SESSION
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B. T. THAKUR
General Manager.

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Indian Cotton Figures

	1948	1947
Receipts	Bales	Bales
29th Oct. to 1st Nov.	4034	12876
1st Sept. to 1st Nov.	136195	204668
Shipments		
29th Oct. to 1st Nov.	4400	570
United Kingdom	2959	934
Continent	...	30774
China	...	994
Coast Ports	6349	41572
Total	...	...
Shipments		
1st Sept. to 1st Nov.	4162	5895
United Kingdom	6897	59388
Continent	3710	56474
China	...	56991
U. S. A.	2417	1408
Other Foreign Countries	1884	1114
Total	...	...
1st Sept. to 1st Nov.	18290	190271
United Kingdom	44286	14800
Continent	1441	3185
Coast Ports	18125	71446
Total	...	...
TRANSHIPMENT IN BOMBAY		
HARBOR		
During the month of Sept.	4338	4338
Total	...	...
STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSING IN INDIAN UNION		
Week ending Oct. 10th to 18th Oct.	1948	1947
Madras	1234	3041
Bombay	144	218
West Bengal	...	...
East Bengal	...	...
Assam	...	...
Mysoor State	...	...
Total	144	3185

Socialist Plea For New Consensus Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)
and stress, earned the confidence of the people.
BOTH AMENDMENTS LOST
Mr. Shyamamandan Sahai at this stage moved for closure of the discussion on the amendments of Seth Damodar Swarup and Maulana Hazrat Moham seeking postponement of consideration of the Constitution.
When closure was applied both the amendments were negatived by an overwhelming majority.
The House then proceeded with consideration of the Draft Constitution.

Mr. H. V. Kamath stated that while the Law Minister Dr. Ambedkar had told the House that he had borrowed parts of the constitution from Canada, Australia, U.S.A. and United Kingdom, he had not told the House whether and what part he had borrowed from India's own culture and political heritage. On this Dr. Ambedkar had not uttered a single word throughout his learned discourse. He also criticised Dr. Ambedkar's description of the Indian villages as centres of localism and ignorance and said it was the way of thinking of an urban highbrow. Mr. Kamath also reminded the House that Mahatma Gandhi, who had been a great exponent of freedom, was a great proponent of the Village Panchayat system and had always pleaded for Panchayat Raj.

NATIONAL ANTHEM AND LANGUAGE

Supporting the motion, Seth Govind Das said that it would be better if the question of India's national language had been decided earlier and the new constitution adopted in that language.

The Draft Constitution, he said, was incomplete inasmuch as it did not clearly lay down that the national language should be the Hindi written in Devanagari script and that the national flag should be the Tiranga. He also suggested that India should be known as Bharat and provision should be made in the constitution forbidding cow slaughter.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

Sardar Bhupender Singh Man said that while framing the new constitution of the country the members of the Assembly must not forget the rights of the minorities. He pointed out that there were minorities in India and they must be given adequate protection. The test of a good constitution was the degree of confidence that it could create among the minority groups.

Sardar Bhupender Singh Man also put forward a plea for the relaxation of citizenship rules in the case of millions of refugees. A large number of refugees had settled in villages and remote parts of the country and it was not possible for them to come before the district magistrate and make a declaration of their citizenship as they were expected to do according to the new constitution. In settling the question of national language the House must keep in view the assurance given by the Congress that the national languages would be given protection.

DEFINITION OF 'STATE'

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed stated that the word 'state' had been used in various parts of the constitution to mean a variety of things. In certain places it meant the central Government, in other places the Provincial Government, Indian state, centrally administered areas and in other places it even meant the local authorities such as district and local boards and municipalities. This would create confusion when the constitution would be interpreted. Referring to the directive principles embodied in the Draft Constitution, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed stated every principle laid down must be justifiable in a court of law or in some other place. There could be no right, the violation of which would not give rise to action. In his speech yesterday the Law Minister himself had admitted the weakness of the present provision under the head "Directive Principles". He hoped this would be remedied.

MAXIMUM POWER TO CENTRE

Mr. Frank Anthony, while agreeing with the speaker, said that the centre should not be given too much or too little power, emphasized that in India, with her inherent potential for disintegration, the maximum possible power that could be given should be given to the centre. In the past Mr. Anthony recalled there was an Indian Police Service the officers of which manned all important posts in the provinces. He did not know to what extent the members of the new central Administrative Service would be assigned to the police administration in the various provinces. In respect of education he said some of the provinces were already running riot seeking to raise cultural barriers between one province and another. This was a very controversial subject but all the same he would point out that a planned and uniform system of education throughout the country was the surest guarantee against disruptive and separatist tendencies. Linked to the subject of education was public health on which too there must be uniformity if ill-health was to be banished from the country.

Referring to the minorities, Mr. Anthony paid a tribute to the Congress party and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for their realistic and statesmanlike appreciation of the position. The question of minorities was not an easy problem

but the Draft Constitution had really struck the golden mean as Dr. Ambedkar had explained in his speech yesterday. There was not a single right-minded minority in the country today who did not wish to see India reach in the shortest possible time the goal of a real secular democratic state. They believed that in the achievement of that goal lay the greatest guarantee of minority sections in the country.

TRIBUTE TO DRAFTING COMMITTEE

The minorities too, Mr. Anthony added, had been very helpful. There was no doubt that they had gone more than half way to meet the Congress Party. It was very difficult to appreciate the difficulties and interests of the minorities but the Congress Party had done it. Mr. Anthony paid a tribute to the work of the Drafting Committee and Dr. Ambedkar who, he said, must have put in almost infinite amount of skill and labour in preparing the Draft Constitution. He hoped that the constitution would be implemented in the spirit in which it was written. It was not on the written word that would depend how soon India reached her goal of a democratic secular society but in the spirit in which the constitution was implemented.

ABUSE OF WEALTH

Mr. Krishna Chandra Sharma stated that there was not a single provision in the whole Draft Constitution to make people work. The chapter on directive principles, while stating that the state would endeavour to give primary education and even work and employment to the people had nowhere taken the responsibility to make people work. A constitution that did not compel every able-bodied citizen to work would fail in its objective. Mr. Sharma also pointed out that in the Russian Constitution there were provisions to prevent abuse of wealth and urged that the Indian Constitution should also have a similar provision. Abuse of wealth, Mr. Sharma said had already resulted in the newspapers of the country getting into the hands of a few persons thus preventing free and effective opinions being expressed. He referred to the special privileges sought to be given to the minorities and said this would perpetuate division and prevent the healthy growth of the nation.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS IN CONSTITUTION

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said the implications of the financial provisions of the Constitution had not been fully appreciated by the Experts Committee. It was unfortunate that they had maintained the "status quo" more or less in regard to the financial provisions. The Experts Committee had stated that in the present and non-agricultural context the difference between agricultural property and non-agricultural property was not necessary, they did not have the courage to suggest that agricultural property should be taxed at a higher rate than non-agricultural property. He proposed to move an amendment to this effect. Not that he felt that the powers of the provinces should be encroached upon but he felt that the provincial revenues should be augmented by introducing a uniform income tax in respect of both agricultural property.

Mr. Krishnamachari characterised as 'mischievous' the Expert Committee's recommendation in regard to widening the definition of sales tax. Some other recommendations of the Expert Committee like increasing the share of income-tax for the provinces from fifty to sixty per cent and in regard to the proceeds of Corporation Tax had been more or less dismissed by the Drafting Committee. Referring to the suggestion for the setting up of a Finance Commission, Mr. Krishnamachari said he did not know if it was necessary to incorporate this in the Constitution. The provision was only mandatory in respect to one particular aspect.

CENTRE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

While agreeing that a strong centre was necessary, Mr. Krishnamachari urged that the provinces should be kept in fact. In regard to labour matters too central direction should prove useful. The Labour Minister was already having difficulty in getting his plans enforced. There were certain aspects of public health where Central Government could do a lot of good such as in the maintenance of research institutes. While he felt that a strong centre would be necessary for these and other things and for economic betterment of the poor, he did not feel like pursuing this feeling to its logical end.

LANGUAGE IMPERIALISM

Mr. Krishnamachari referred to the language controversy and warned against a language imperialism developing in the country. There were no doubt certain areas—the U. P., C. P. and Bihar which spoke Hindi. But what about other areas? What about the level of education that they had attained what about the idea of freedom of movement? The English hatred in the South for the English had gone. Today if he was to be compelled to learn Hindi to come and express himself in the Assembly, he might not be able to do so. In their anxiety to wipe out English from the country they should also recognise the fact that every body number of people all over India who did not understand the Hindi language. This kind of intolerance made one fear that a strong centre—a Hindi-centred might develop. On behalf of the people from the South he would utter a warning. There were already elements in the South wanting separation of it was up to the Assembly to see that these elements did not succeed. Mr. Bishwanath Das criticised the Drafting Committee which, he said,



"350 delegates belonging to 22 Advertising Clubs in British India gathered for a week-end conference in Harrogate to discuss post-war problems in advertising and the constitution. The only Indian (seen on the second row) is Mr. T. Parameswar, London Manager of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" group of papers."

had gone beyond its terms of reference in drafting the Constitution. The Committee had made changes for which it had no authority or mandate from the House. In certain cases the Committee had assumed not only the functions of a Select Committee, but of the Constituent Assembly itself. The reports submitted by three committees had not been considered by the House and yet the Drafting Committee had incorporated the recommendations made in those reports, and had even made changes in them. The time given for the consideration of the Draft Constitution, he said, had been inadequate. The House, he suggested, should appoint a Select Committee to examine all the changes that had been proposed in the Constitution by various sections of the people.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND EXISTING LAWS

He asked if the Drafting Committee had carefully examined the effect of the fundamental rights promised in the Constitution were liable to have on the existing central and provincial laws. In his opinion they would create a chaos in the country.

Mr. B. Das said his greatest objection was to the financial provisions of the Constitution as between the centre and the provinces. He could not understand why it had been recommended that for the first five years after the Constitution came into force, the existing financial relations between the centre and the provinces should not be disturbed. This betrayed an attitude of mind similar to the one adopted by the Colonial Government in the past. He felt that if more Congressmen had been taken into the Drafting Committee, this would not have happened.

TRIBUTE TO SIR B. N. RAU

The Drafting Committee, Mr. Das said, had added that the work of Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser, should not be forgotten. He had done yeoman service to the Assembly. Recently he had also raised the question of the national language. He was not a Hindu and he was not a Muslim. He was a man of great originality and no creative effort left in the Indian people.

The Draft Constitution, which envisaged a parliamentary system of Government, meant party rule which could not be suitable for India. Mr. Ramnarain Singh suggested that instead of having an army of ministers, deputy ministers, parliamentary secretaries and secretaries, it would be better to have a few powerful men to rule the country. Of course there must be some provision to remove the President if he went wrong. The President should be elected by the people, or whatever they were to be called, it is better to be ruled by devils than to be ruled by an army of ministers, deputy ministers, parliamentary secretaries and secretaries. The fundamental rights should include the right to bear arms. He was also against giving reservation of seats for the minorities.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

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LOOKS LIKE PARTY MANIFESTO!

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh described the Draft Constitution as a "hotch-potch" of various bits borrowed from other constitutions and said it was because of this that there was nothing striking or original in it. As he had explained, it was a constitution drawn up to fit in with the administrative left behind by the British. Apart from the enunciation of fundamental rights, it was not very much different from the Government of India Act of 1935. The chapter on directive principles should really have been relegated to the position of a schedule. As it stood, it looked more like a party manifesto. He could have understood it if it had stated things like: the mineral resources belonged to the state, or that every property was the property of the nation, or that the government was elected from the people. Again India had been described as a Union. It was really neither a Federation nor a Union. It was not a Union because there was no freedom to the units to separate. He hoped that during the clause by clause discussion, attempts would be made to alter the provisions which needed to be altered.

MR. NAGAPPA PLEADED FOR A STRONG CENTRE.

Referring to the minority reservation clause, Mr. Nagappa suggested that having conceded as much as they could to the minority, it was up to the majority to see that the minority did not feel neglected. As to the language question he urged that enough time must be given to the people to learn the national language. "You cannot all of a sudden demand that Hindi should be used. Even a child when put to school takes time to run his course." The Constituent Assembly adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow when it will resume further discussion on the Draft Constitution.

Corporation Faces Rs. 62 Lakhs Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

showed a deficit at present would be equally satisfactory. He subsequently proposed that the grant of Rs. 60 lakhs given by Government in 1947-48 should be adjusted against future grants from Government. On the actual working of the 1947-48 accounts it was apparent that this grant was not necessary and it was but fair that no moneys were taken from the General Revenues of the Province unless it was absolutely necessary to do so.

But the estimates for 1948-49 and 1949-50 brought out the fact that expenditure was mounting up and the income was not keeping pace with it. Additional Taxes had, therefore, to be imposed though not in 1948-49 fortunately. The proposal for a tax on professions and trades was already pending before the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, and he hoped it would be expedited soon. The (2) The General Tax had now been raised to 21 per cent but he hoped that it would not be necessary to raise this tax over 14.1 per cent in the next year if the Municipality tapped additional sources of revenue and if Government gave some moneys as a result of the Shioff Committee's Report.

MORE INCOMES EXPECTED

In his general remarks about the budget, Mr. Patel said that the following additional sources of revenue were under consideration:—
(1) A tax on trades and professions.—The proposal was still before the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee.
(2) A tax on theatres and cinemas.—The proposal, approved by the Corporation was before Government for Legislation. An income of Rs. 4 lakhs was expected from this source.

(3) The revision of Wheel Tax Scheme.—The necessary amendments to the Municipal Act was under Government's consideration. An annual income of Rs. 7.5 lakhs was anticipated from this source.

(4) A tax on charges for hotel rooms.—Municipal solicitors had been asked to prepare a draft bill, for the approval of Corporation and for submission to Government. Rs. Four lakhs were expected from this if the tax materialised.

(5) Revision in the method of calculation rateable value of vacant lands.—expectation, Rs. 20,000.

(6) A representation had been made to Government for increasing the contribution in the form of tolls, from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000. Government would consider this along with the question of allocating additional sources of revenue to the Corporation.

A revenue of another Rs. 3 lakhs was expected to accrue due to certain contemplated amendments regarding regulations as to sky-signs and control of advertisements.

FINANCIAL BACKGROUND

Giving the Corporation's financial background from 1946-47, the Municipal Commissioner said that the income in 1946-47 was Rs. 53,81.1 lakhs. The income in 1947-48 including Rs. 30 lakhs from Government was Rs. 61,80 lakhs. It showed an improvement of about Rs. 8 lakhs over the actual of 1946-47.

Major increase were:—
General Tax Rs. 15.58 lakhs
Town Duties Rs. 61.88 lakhs
Licenses Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Markets & Gardens Rs. 7.00 lakhs
Total Rs. 89.46 lakhs
The actual expenditure for 1947-48 was Rs. 56.13 lakhs as against Rs. 51.92 of 1946-47.

THE POSITION FOR 1948-47 WAS THEREFORE:

Opening balance on 1-4-47 Rs. 50.19 lakhs
Income Rs. 61.80 lakhs
Transfer from Post War Reconstruction Fund Rs. 8.37 lakhs
Total Rs. 120.36 lakhs
Deduct expenditure Rs. 56.13 lakhs
Deduct Reservation for advance etc. Rs. 49.25 lakhs
Balance Rs. 104.87 lakhs

The revised income for 1948-49 was estimated at Rs. 97.72 lakhs including Rs. 80 lakhs from Government. The net revised income was therefore Rs. 82.72 lakhs as against the actual of Rs. 61.09 of 1947-48. This was largely due to a fairly heavy loss in the income of the Town Duties of nearly Rs. 22.78 lakhs outstanding in 1947-48. The Town Duties had been recently increased one could not be sure as to how the estimates go. The decrease under the above heads was counterbalanced by increases in General Tax, Wheel Tax, etc.

The expenditure for 1948-49 had been revised to Rs. 730.87 lakhs and taking into consideration the transfer from the Post-War Reconstruction Fund, Government Grants, etc., there would be a deficit of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1948-49, which left an opening balance of Rs. 80 lakhs on 1-4-49.

RS. 62.12 LAKHS DEFICIT

Mr. Patel said that both the estimated revenue and expenditure, for the ensuing year, left a deficit of Rs. 62.12 lakhs. The gap in income and expenditure would have been further widened in all the demands for further additional funds for the departments had been met in full. Unless substantial sources of revenue were immediately put at the disposal of the Corporation, they could not undertake many of the schemes that they regarded as urgent. Some of them were, Water supply, primary education, public health, prevention of epidemics, maternity and child welfare, removal of rubbish, speedily, better and greater accommodation in hospitals, providing better housing accommodation for Municipal Labour, maintenance of roads and footpaths and lastly slum clearance.

The Corporation had a very strong case for additional sources of revenue or for subvention from Government for meeting the growing expenditure on the increasing civic needs of the City.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5 (UPI).—The Government of West Bengal have recognised the Fifth Standard examination known as Final School Standard Examination of the National Council of Education, Bengal, as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of any Recognised University for entry into Government services, says a Press Note.

PROVINCES TO GET THIRTY CRORES MORE FROM CENTRE

Report Of Expert Committee On Division Of Taxes

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (UPI).—Four reports of the Committee of the Constituent Assembly dealing with Finance, North-East Frontier (Assam) Tribal (Excluded and Partially Excluded) Areas and on the future of the Central administrated areas were officially released today.

These reports were submitted to the President last year and had been considered by the Drafting Committee.

The first report is that of an expert committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Sarkar on the financial provisions of the Union Constitution. Some of the recommendations of this Committee have already been incorporated in the Constitution, while the others will be given effect to by the President.

Some of the main recommendations of the committee are:—
No major change is to be made in the list of taxes in Federal Legislative List.

The limit of Rs. 50 to be raised to Rs. 250 for taxes on professions, etc., levied by Local Bodies.

The Centre to retain the whole of the net proceeds of the following taxes:—
Duties of Customs, including export duties, tax on capital value of assets, taxes on railway fares and freight and Central Excise other than on tobacco.

The grant of fixed assignments for a period of years to the jute-growing Provinces to make up for their loss of revenue.

The net proceeds of the following taxes to be shared with the Provincial Governments, viz: Income-tax, including Corporation Tax; Central Excise on Tobacco; Estate and Succession Duties.

Federal Stamp Duties and Terminal Taxes on Goods etc., to be administered by the Provincial Governments, wholly for the benefit of the Province.

SUBVENTIONS FOR FOUR PROVINCES

Larger fixed subventions than now necessary for Assam and Orissa and subventions for limited periods for the tribal and West Bengal.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX.—Not less than 60 per cent of the net proceeds of Income-tax, including Corporation Tax and the Tax of Federal Emoluments, to be divided between Provinces in the following manner:—

Twenty per cent on the basis of population, 35 per cent on the basis of collection and 5 per cent as an adjusting factor to mitigate hardship.

Not less than 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the Excise on Tobacco to be shared equally between the provinces on the basis of estimated consumption.

Not less than 60 per cent of the net proceeds from Succession and Estate Duties to be divided between the Provinces on the following basis:—
Duties in respect of real property on the basis of assessed value of the property, and of the balance, three-fourth on the basis of the residence of the deceased and one-fourth on the basis of population.

NET EFFECT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE THE TRANSFER ANNUALLY A SUM OF THE ORDER OF 20 CRORES OF RUPEES FROM THE CENTRE TO THE PROVINCES.

FINANCE COMMISSION

The report recommends the setting up of a Finance Commission with a High Court Judge or ex-High Court Judge as Chairman and four members to be entrusted with the following functions:—

Allocation between the Provinces of their shares of Centrally-administered Taxes assigned to them; To consider applications for grants in aid for Provinces and report thereon;

To consider and report on other matters referred to by the President.

Trading operations of Units, as also of Local Bodies whether carried on with or without their jurisdiction, to be liable to Central Income-tax or a contribution in lieu, but quasi-trading operations incidental to the normal functions of Government not to be taxed.

ACCEEDING STATES

Early arrangements to be made for

the preparation of regular budgets and the maintenance of appropriate accounts and audit by all Acceding States.

States gradually to develop all the taxes in the Provincial Legislative List and correspondingly give up taxes in the Federal List.

The Indian Income-tax Act to be applied to all Federating States and 75 per cent of the net proceeds attributable to the States to be divided between them.

No change to be made in respect of borrowing powers of Units.

The Committee has recommended that the Federal Government should take over the administration of Customs in all Maritime States and the States to be compensated if necessary.

SEGREGATION LAW PUT TO TEST

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5. (Reuter). Six men and a woman, all white, have been convicted of conspiracy in connection with disorders which broke out when police stopped a tennis tournament in which Whites and Negroes were playing in a public park in July. Among them were Harold Buchman, Director of the Progressive Party of Maryland, and Stanley Askin, Director of the Maryland Young Progressives. They acknowledged the tennis match were arranged to test a Baltimore Park Regulation requiring segregation on playgrounds, but the judge did not give a ruling on the point.

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National Language—Hindustani In Both Scripts

APPEAL TO CONGRESS & CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Saturday. — Presiding over the Hindustani Convention at the Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall this afternoon, Mr. Sunder Lal, called upon the supporters of Hindustani to propagate the language with the zeal of a missionary and to face all difficulties with a firm determination and belief that success would ultimately be theirs.

The convention was declared open with the reading of an after-prayer speech of Mahatma Gandhi which stated: "I stand for Hindustani since the time I returned to India". The audience stood in hushed silence while the speech was being read out.

Mr. Sunder Lal advised the lovers of Hindustani to shed all fear and face bravely the storm that was raging. This was but a passing phase, he said. He criticised the current tendency among Hindi writers to discard the commonly used and easily understood words for difficult Sanskritised words.

Deprecating the move to discard Persian words in common usage, Mr. Sunder Lal said: "In this age when the world is rapidly moving towards a mixed culture, this narrow-mindedness will prove harmful to the nation." He dubbed the 'revivalist movements', both among the Hindus and the Muslims, as 'irreligious' and said that such movements would bring more harm and misery to the country than anything else.

Making a plea for the absorption and importation of words in Hindustani language from every linguistic source, he said that the more the words the richer the language would be. English he said, had absorbed hundreds of Hindustani words and the language was richer by it.

Continuing, Mr. Sunder Lal said that even Sanskrit, when it was a spoken language, absorbed words from other languages. Such words, taken mostly from the languages now dead, could easily be identified.

Referring to a talk he had with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Sunder Lal said that Gandhi had told him that even if the Constituent Assembly decided to discard Hindustani, he would stand by it.

"Mahatma Gandhi is no more but it is our duty to fulfil his mission. We are making every effort to save the Central Government from committing the mistake that has been committed in U.P.," he concluded.

SAPRU'S MESSAGE
Earlier, Mr. Krishna Prasad Kaul, Chairman of the reception committee of the convention, gave a detailed history of the development of Urdu and Hindustani in North India and said that their present culture was a mixture of ancient Indian Muslim cultures.

After the presidential address messages from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Zakir Hussain and Dr. Tara Chand were read out.

The message of Dr. Sinha said: "I have already sent an amendment to the effect that the present practice embodied in the Constituent Assembly Rules that English and Hindustani shall continue to be the language and script of India in future. I consulted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before sending the amendment. He wished me Godspeed."

Dr. Tara Chand in his message said: "I have been an advocate of Hindustani as national language of India for many years, because I believe that Hindustani alone possesses the characteristic which are needed for a democratic and progressive nation. It will be a great pity if this sweet, simple and flexible language is abandoned in favour of the learned jargon which writers of Hindi and Urdu have been developing."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his message said: "I do not believe in strangulating Urdu. For the enemies of

Urdu I have no sympathy. Urdu is the common language of Hindus and Muslims. I am not an enemy of Hindi but I do not like to see that Urdu, which we have developed by our common efforts, should be killed by our own hands."

Dr. Zakir Hussain said: "It is the greatest service of the country to serve and work for Hindustani."

Maulana Azad in his message expressed his sympathy with the aims of the convention.

Don't Give Up Gandhiji's Solution

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.—An appeal to the Indian National Congress and members of the Indian Union Constituent Assembly not to abandon Mahatma Gandhi's solution of the country's language problem and to make all endeavours towards the adoption of Hindustani written in Urdu and Nagri scripts as the 'lingua franca' of the country was made by the Hindustani Language Convention which concluded today in Lucknow.

Today's session was presided over by the reputed Orientalist, Allama Syed Sulaiman Nadvi.

The appeal was made by the Convention in its main resolution moved by Dr. Abdul Alim. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the delegates said:

"It is the considered opinion of this Convention, a gathering of prominent Urdu and Hindi writers, that it is Hindustani alone which is easily understood and spoken throughout the country and which can be easily developed and expanded. Hindustani is that sweet language which is used by every one in the everyday life in North India and which does not contain difficult Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian words."

It is this language for whose propagation and adoption as India's 'lingua franca' Mahatma Gandhi spent his whole life and gave a programme of work to the country by forming the Hindustani Prachar Sabha. Millions and millions of our countrymen regard Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of the Nation and believe that India's salvation lies through following him. This Convention reminds such people that solution of India's language problem is their first duty to the country because on that solution depends the nation's unity and progress. If that solution is in accord with Mahatma Gandhi's wish and cultural tradition, it should be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi stood for Hindustani written in both the scripts being adopted as the national language, as withdrawal of State support from any one of the two scripts shall be an injustice.

Gandhiji thought that by the use of both the scripts people would be able to choose the easier script without State compulsion. This convention agrees to this view of the late Mahatma and considers that it is the best solution of the problem in the present state of affairs.

PLEA FOR TWO SCRIPTS
Moving the resolution Dr. Abdul Alim pointed out that State endorsement of only one script—Nagri—means that India is to lose the other half of its very rich, common, historic, literary and cultural tradition as contained in Hindustani. The other half was represented by Urdu. Dr. Abdul Alim, however, stressed that those who stood for Hindustani should also learn the Nagri script, if they were true to their profession.

Dr. Abdul Alim said that he did not plead for Persian script because it was associated with any community but because both the scripts were the repositories of Hindustani literature, and if any script was banned or discouraged the country would lose a treasure of Hindustani literature.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Srinivas Lahuti from South India. Mr. Lahuti said that language was the cultural heritage of a people and not a religious heritage. He deplored that some people had brought in religious bias in this controversy.

He said that for building a glorious future of the country it was necessary to have a language that could bring together all the diverse elements in Indian life.

Khawaja Ahmad Abbas, supporting the resolution said that India was the strange country where the most widely circulated papers of the Hindu Mahasabha were published in Urdu and where Muslim papers were published in Gujarati and Marathi. It was the country whose Government in the broadcasting department had prepared a list of words that could not be used from All-India Radio and yet when Sardar Patel spoke from All-India Radio on the occasion of August 15, he used 37 such prohibited words which All-India Radio would not have allowed anybody to utter from the station.

Again, it was the strange country where the victims of Pakistan were doing their best to propagate Urdu by establishing Urdu publishing houses in every part of India.

Speaking about script, he said that he was one of those who advocated that Persian script should be given up, but he was opposed by his friends and co-workers, and the names of those co-workers were Rajendra Singh Bedi and Krishna Chandra.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Hasrat Nauman from West Bengal, Mr. Hayatullah Ansari and Mr. Narendra Nath Ishar.

MEET RAJEN BABU
By another resolution the convention decided to send a deputation to wait upon the President of the Indian Union Constituent Assembly, Dr.

Rajendra Prasad, and to represent the Convention's views to him.

The deputation would consist of Pandit Sunder Lal, Allama Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Pandit Krishan Prasad Kaul, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Maulana Hifzur Rahman, Qazi Mohammed Abdul Ghaffar and Professor Syed Masood Hasan Rizvi. Pandit Sunder Lal will lead the deputation.

The resolution also authorised Pandit Sunder Lal to co-opt other prominent linguists and public men as well, if he thinks it fit.

The delegates passed a condolence resolution on Mahatma Gandhi's death.

SIMILARITY IN GRAMMAR
Earlier, Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi said that there was little difference between Urdu and Hindi. The verbs and prepositions were common in both the languages; whatever difference there was, it was in nouns. Hindi had taken more nouns from Sanskrit, while Urdu had taken from Persian and Arabic. He said that Hindustani had developed in north India in the natural course and was not an imposed language.

Referring to the work of the Hindustani Committee of Bihar, Maulana Nadvi said that the committee had compiled a dictionary and grammar of Hindustani language which showed that 80 per cent words were common in both the languages. There was difference in technical terms only. He praised the work of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha of South India which was so enthusiastically propagating the language in the South.

Points made by him were:
(1) Before the opening of the Port William College in Calcutta the language spoken and used in the North was one and was known as Hindustani. It was the Port William College which unnaturally differentiated Hindi and Urdu by introducing two forms of Hindustani—one in Persian and the other Persianised, and thus breaking India's cultural unity as represented by Hindustani.

(2) A study of Hindi and Urdu shows that verbs and prepositions are common in them. Nouns in the two languages, however, differ because of unnecessary emphasis on Persian, in the one case, and on Sanskrit, in the other.

(3) The development of Hindustani is the development of India's common cultural heritage in which all foreigners who got themselves assimilated here have contributed as much as Indians themselves.

(4) The Bihar Government's Hindustani Dictionary Committee, appointed under Maulana Azad's chairmanship during the first Congress Ministry, have testified to the fact that Urdu and Hindi contain about 90 per cent words which are common to both.

(5) Even today 20,000 Maharashtrians alone are busy propagating Hindustani in the South.

(6) Hindustani is an independent language not governed by Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian grammars and Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian words in Hindustani have lost their original meanings.

Continuing, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi held: "If there is to be one national language for the whole country it is Hindustani written in both scripts as cultural heritage, for it is Hindustani alone which can serve the purposes of 'lingua franca' in a country of diverse races, languages and climates."—From "National Herald" and "Pioneer".

NEW ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR ASSAM

SHILLONG, Nov. 5 (UPI).—Mr. Hariprasanna Baruah, Special Officer for Civil Engineering School and College of Assam, in an interview said that he had prepared a detailed scheme for the proposed Engineering College. The scheme was now being examined by the Assam Government. He also added that the College might be established at Gauhati by next year. He expressed the opinion that the Assam Government should give the highest priority to this scheme in view of shortage of Civil Engineering personnel in Assam.

Mr. Baruah also referred to the progress so far made in the Civil Engineering School, which had already been established in Gauhati. Besides students, 'moharons' are being trained in the School to enable them to hold charge of Sections.

Regarding refugee students, who were likely to come here for prosecution of their studies, the Special Officer said that they were always welcome, but even now not a single refugee student had applied for admission.

Removal Order On Muslim Employees In Indian Rylys.

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.—It is understood that several hundred Muslim employees of Indian Railways will be removed from service shortly. These Muslim employees are known as Pakistan opting staff. They are of two categories. (1) those who opted but subsequently changed their decision, and (2) those who returned from Pakistan after six months service there. Both the categories come under removal order. According to the "Railway Herald", it is reported that police reports are against the majority of cases of Pakistan opting staff with regards to their loyalty to the Indian Union.

Govt. Scheme To Increase Revenue

Financial Patronage Only To Right Persons

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (UPI).—With a view to increasing the revenue, the Government is believed to be examining a scheme by which financial patronage and favour available with the Government "only to be conferred upon persons who are right and genuine. Grant of contracts, orders placed for supplies and services, grant of import and export quotas and licenses, the sale of goods through the Disposal Directorate, etc., are some of the examples of Government patronage and favour, while persons termed as 'right' are those businessmen and industrialists who are honest in payment of taxes on profits accruing to them from such favours."

It is further learnt that the various Ministries have been instructed to consult the Revenue Division of the Finance Ministry before any such patronage is conferred.

LARGE NUMBER OF VACANCIES IN ARMY

Lt.-Col. Chopra Calls Indian Domiciles To Join

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4. (A. P. I.).—There are a large number of vacancies for commissioned officers in the army and Lt.-Col. Gurcharan Singh Chopra, Assistant Adjutant General Organisation, Army Hqs., in a talk to All-India Radio, Delhi, last night, said: "These are open to all nationals of Indian domicile who have the necessary qualifications".

ORISSA 'UNIVERSITY WEEK'

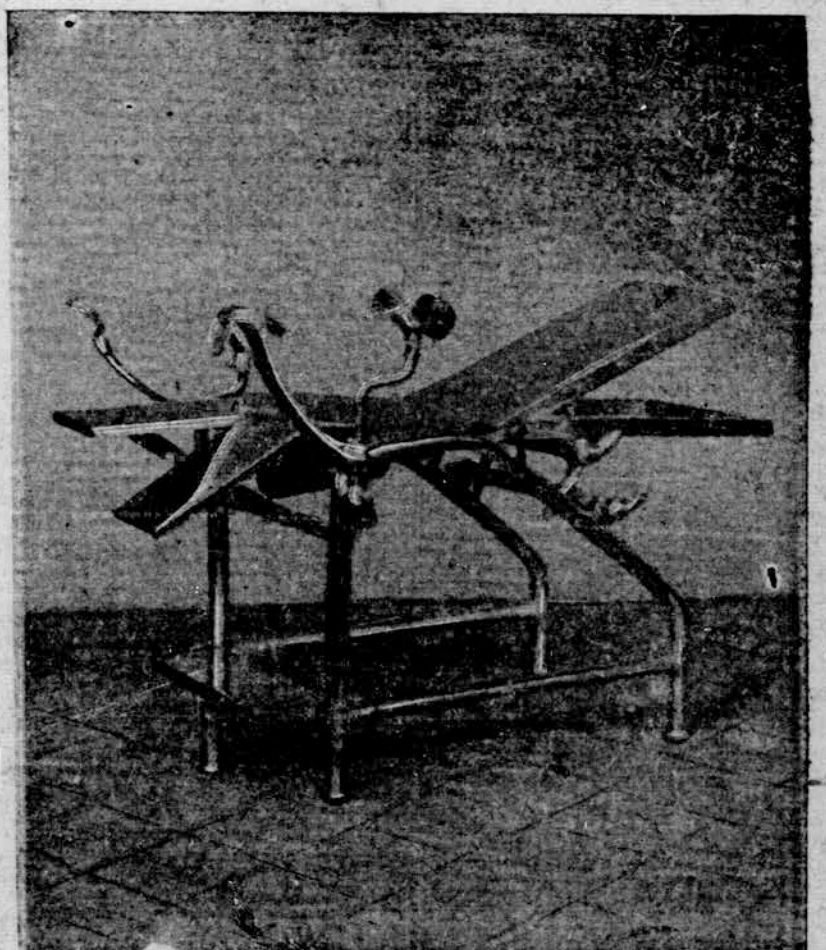
Distinguished Educationists Expected To Visit

CUTTACK, Nov. 5 (UPI).—A 'University Week' will be observed throughout the Province of Orissa by the first week of December, under the auspices of the Utkal University, it is learnt. Cuttack, being the headquarters of the University, an elaborate programme to hold a series of special lectures on various subjects during this week has been arranged here. Distinguished educationists, like Dr. A. C. Bannerjee of the Allahabad University, Dr. Raghunath of Nagpur University, Dr. S. N. Bose of Science College, Calcutta, and other eminent educationists from all over India are expected to participate in this function and deliver their addresses on different subjects.

Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, who is to come here in connection with the meeting of the All-India Village Industries Association, will deliver a special address to the students of the Utkal University on December 4, it is further learnt.

In the districts this week will be observed by all the Colleges of each district jointly. Mr. Chitamani Charya, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, will be going round during this week to each district and will deliver lectures there.

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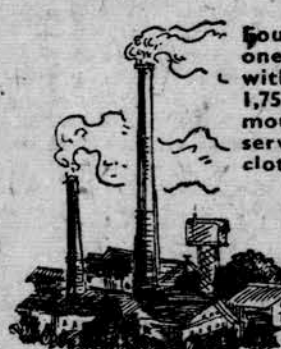
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Truman Pledges To Work "With Malice To None"

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Half a million Americans were expected to hail their victorious President, Mr. Harry S. Truman, as a conquering hero's welcome-home in a parade through the streets of Washington to-day.

Cheering crowds surrounded his special train at every station and way-side "whistle stop" as it rolled home across the continent last night.

Pledging himself to work "with malice towards none" for a second new deal and for world peace, he chatted with them and waved at some of the copies of newspaper which prematurely announced "victory" for Governor Dewey.

He struck the "malice towards none" note when he declined to attend a dinner the "Washington Post" proposed to organize at which newspapermen, radio commentators and public opinion poll experts who had predicted his defeat were going to "eat crow" to their own shame in his honour.

"The man who is defeated feels badly enough without being crowded over" President Truman said.

Latest returns from 125,283 of the country's 135,884 voting precincts showed the popular vote: Truman 22,562,039; Dewey 20,709,219; Wallace 1,059,878; Thurmond 910,857. Total 45,240,884.

In the Senate, the Democrats had 54 seats to the Republicans 42—a net democrat gain of nine.

The House of Representatives, with five of the 435 seats still in doubt, Democrats had 251, Republicans 168 and American Labour one—a net Democrat gain of 74.

Despite eight weeks of gruelling campaigning in which he delivered nearly 400 speeches and travelled over 30,000 miles, 64-year-old Truman, the third oldest man ever to be elected President, showed no signs of strain.

After a few days in Washington, however, he plans to take a holiday in Key West, at the southernmost tip of the United States, where he is expected to start work on a far-reaching programme of social legislation which he will submit to the new Congress in January.

This "second new deal," if it conforms to his election platform, will include repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act so hated by the Trade Unions, laws to bring down the cost of living and measures to speed up low-cost house-

building and extend old age insurance.

In foreign affairs, the President's most immediate problem is to open formal negotiations for the admission of the United States into the North Atlantic military security pact proposed by the Western Union countries and Canada. He has also to examine proposals for the provision of military assistance to Western Union countries and for the second year of Marshall aid.

Provision of arms to the proposed members of the North Atlantic Pact will probably involve the voting of more than 2,000 million dollars by the new Congress—possibly before the debate on the pact is completed.

Over a period of years the military aid programme may, it is estimated, cost the United States between fifteen and twenty thousand million dollars.

HERO'S WELCOME FOR TRUMAN

U.S. President's Appeal To People For Co-operation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—President Harry S. Truman, speaking to a crowd who gave him a "hero's welcome home" here today pledged that the American people would do everything in their power to solve the great issues that face the world.

Half a million cheering Americans cheered the President at a tumultuous reception when he arrived in Washington from Independence, Missouri, after his victorious election campaign.

He appealed for the co-operation of all the people because we are faced with great issues I think we can bring them to a successful conclusion. At any rate, we will do everything in our power to do so.

Deeply moved by the reception President Truman, smiling but with tears in his eyes, told the throng outside the White House. "Your reception is overwhelming and it makes a man study if he can be worthy of such responsibility or if anyone can be worthy of it."

His short speech marked the end of a traditional "ticker tape" welcome, last seen when General Eisenhower came home after the war.

Thousands jammed the route to the White House and as the presidential train drew in, a mighty cheer went up from the crowd surging around the station. "We want Truman."

After a multitude of hand-shakings, Mr. Truman led his family into the mansion where he will live for the next 4 years. His assistants said he planned to get down to work almost immediately.

Already he has scheduled a conference with James Webb, Director of the Budget, later today at which he is due to discuss one of the major problems before him—planning the nations future expenditures on foreign economic and military aid and domestic defence.

He is leaving early Sunday morning for Florida for a two weeks holiday but will continue work on his future plans there.

BRITISH OFFER TO TRUMAN'S DAUGHTER

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPA). President Truman's daughter Margaret was offered a singing tour of Britain today. The Lyndford-Jel Promotions called her a proposal for a series of concerts here in 1949-50.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). The Working Committee of Railwaymen's Federation and its General Council will meet at Nagpur on November 23 and 24 to consider the reply of the Government to demands of the Federation, announced the General Secretary of the Federation.

JUSTICE KANIA'S DIWALI RECEPTION



Chief Justice and Lady Kania held a reception at their residence in Delhi to celebrate Diwali and New Year, where Cabinet Ministers, members of diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests were present. Photo shows (L to R) Czechoslovakian envoy, Mrs. Walter F. King, wife of Director of British Information Services and Publicity Delhi, wife of Czechoslovakian envoy and Chief Justice Kania.

Gandhi Memorial Museum In Washington

Celler To Submit Plan To U. S. Congress

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Congressman Emanuel Celler, frequent spokesman for India in the House of Representatives, told Reuters tonight he would ask the new Congress for economic aid to India.

"I have also been striving for a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between India and the United States," he said, "and I shall certainly continue my efforts in this direction."

He added that economic aid for India might be involved in a Marshall Plan for the Far East.

Mr. Celler said he would also put his plan to Congress for a memorial museum to Mahatma Gandhi to be erected in Washington by popular subscription. This would be a cultural link between India and the United States, he added.

Mahatma's Life On Celluloid

NAGPUR, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). A documentary film depicting various phases of Mahatma Gandhi's activities over a period of thirty years including the scenes in London when he attended the Round Table Conference as the sole representative of India was shown to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister, at Government House last evening.

Mr. Magaldas Pakvasa, Governor of C.P. and some of the Ministers were also present.

It is learnt that the film will be released to the public in Nagpur on January 30th, 1949, the first death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, and will later be shown at other places in the country.

BALKANS DEBATE

Philippines Delegate Replies To Vyshinsky

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuters). Gen. Carlos Romulo, Chief Philippine delegate, replied in the United Nations Political Committee today to an attack made on him by M. Andre Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) at the last meeting of the Committee. He said: "If I used forceful language in my speech, it was the expression of legitimate opinion of the content of the Soviet resolution and a personal attack on the Soviet delegate."

Mr. Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, told the Committee that an attempt by eastern European countries to discredit the findings of the special Commission on the Balkans was an effort to throw a "smoke screen" over the debate.

He asked Mr. Vyshinsky, who had claimed the Commission based its conclusions on stupid or uninformed witnesses, to examine more closely the evidence given.

The Political Committee had before it, an Australian proposal, that Greek, Yugoslav, Bulgarian and Albanian representatives should confer immediately in Paris to "explore the possibilities of finding agreement."

Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States, said, his delegation gave full support to such "constructive proposals."

A. I. R. Commentary On Indian Art Exhibition

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (A.P.I.). AIR Delhi will relay from 4-20 p.m. to 5-20 p.m. today a commentary on the opening ceremony of the exhibition of Indian Art at the Government House, New Delhi, by the Governor-General, Shri C. Rajagopalachari. The programme which includes speeches by the Governor-General and the Education Minister can be heard on 336.6, 31.15, 26.32, 19.62 and 18.89 metres.

Sardar's Address To Lucknow Raksha Dal Volunteers

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Acting Prime Minister, addressing a rally of 1000 Prantiya Raksha Dal volunteers on the lawns of Government House today exhorted the volunteers to dedicate themselves to the task of protecting people against all calamities and not to do anything "that may stain their uniforms."

On arrival, Sardar Patel was presented with a guard of honour by the volunteers who later gave a demonstration of a bayonet charge. The demonstration was watched among others by the U.P. Governor, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

INDIAN CURRENCY IN HYDERABAD

Free Use By State Bank

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). Indian currency will now be freely issued to the public by the Hyderabad State Bank, a spokesman of the Bank said here today.

This step, the spokesman added, was a natural sequel to the lifting by the military administration of all the restrictions imposed by the last regime of the circulation and movement of Indian currency.

The Hyderabad State Bank, it is learnt, is considering closing down its Pakistan branch in Karachi.

HYDERABAD NOW NORMAL, SAYS RAJENDRA SINGHI

MADRAS, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). Lt.-Gen. Maharaja Rajendra Singh, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command who arrived in Madras this morning from Bangalore by special plane, told pressmen that the situation in Hyderabad was now normal. "We are disarming unruly elements and if there are Communists among them they too will be disarmed as much as anybody else," he said.

OFFICIALS SUSPENDED

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 5 (UPI). Mr. S. Younus and Qadir Hussain, Secretary and Deputy Secretary respectively, of the Planning and Development Departments of the Hyderabad Government, have been ordered to be suspended by the Military Administration after due investigation.

It is stated that these officials could not account for a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs.

RAZAKAR SUSPECTS TO BE RELEASED

HYDERABAD, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). All such prisoners who were merely suspected of Razakar activity and against whom nothing had been proved were to be released forthwith says an official announcement issued tonight. Instructions on the matter were issued by Maj.-Gen. Choudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, to the civil officials in the districts.

Party To Dinkerrao Desai

Mr. B. N. Maheswari gave a dinner at Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Friday in honour of Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, who is leading the Government of India Delegation to the International Food Conference to be held in Washington shortly. Among those present were Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Government and Mr. M. U. Mascarenhas, Mayor of Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Sir B. N. Rau Elected Member

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). Sir B. N. Rau has been elected by the U.N. Assembly as a member of the International Law Commission, it is learnt here. India received third place in the ballot. There were 15 vacancies. India got 45 votes, while China and Brazil got 48 and 46 votes respectively.

REPATRIATED NON-MUSLIM PRISONERS RELEASED

SIMLA, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.).—About 350 out of 1315 non-Muslim prisoners repatriated from Western Pakistan Ferozapore recently have been released, it was learned today.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). Mr. Ronald Stuart Kinney, who has been appointed Civil Air Force officer to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India, has arrived here and taken up his duties.

CHINA APPEALS TO TRUMAN

NANKING, Nov. 5 (U.P.A.). The Chinese Government today appealed to President Truman for more American aid as Communist armies massed north and south of Nanking for a pincer's offensive against Nationalist capital.

FRENCH STRIKES

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuters). Railwaymen in many centres, including Marseilles, voted tonight, for a 24 hour sympathy strike in support of miners and dockers. They were taking part in a ballot organised by the Communist led Railwaymen's Union.

HUNT FOR WEST COAST MAJOR PORT

Probing Survey Of Karwar, Bhatkal, Malpe And Mangalore Ordered

KARWAR, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). A "boring or probing survey" of the four ports of Karwar, Bhatkal, Malpe and Mangalore—all lying between Marmagao and Cochin—will shortly be undertaken by the Governments of Bombay and Madras at the instance of the Government of India.

The above survey, it is learnt, has been ordered in response to a request made by the West Coast Major Ports Development Committee, appointed by the Government of India early this year to go into the question of siting of a deepsea port, between Marmagao and Cochin.

The four ports whose survey is to be made are comparatively shallow and steamers have to anchor at present considerably off shore.

It is expected that an engineer on special duty will be appointed to undertake these investigations with regard to two ports Karwar and Bhatkal in the Bombay Province. The Madras Government, it is gathered, has already commenced taking borings in the Mangalore port for purposes of this survey.

Two technical experts of the Development Committee surveyed these ports last May and subsequently the Committee record evidence of the representations of the public and local institutions who urged the claims of each of the above ports to be converted into a major port.

TRAVANCORE'S FISCAL RELATIONS WITH UNION GOVERNMENT

Memorandum Sent To States Ministry

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 4 (A.P.I.). It is understood the Government of Travancore have submitted a memorandum to the States Ministry of the Government of India setting out their views on the fiscal relations which should exist between them and the Union Government.

According to the draft constitution of the Union of India, income tax, customs, excise and certain other subjects become central subjects and revenue from them will be collected by the Central Government. Present revenue from those departments as far as Travancore is concerned is over three crores of rupees which makes a big slice in total revenues of the state.

Indian Landowners In Burma To Confer

MADRAS, November 5. (A.P.I.). The Government of India have convened a conference of representatives and organizations of Indian landowners in Burma on November 8 to discuss the Burma Government's legislation on nationalization of land it is understood.

The Federation of Indian Chamber of Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Nattukottai Chettiar's Association will be represented at the conference.

Gadgil In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5. (A.P.I.). Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, arrived here today by air from Delhi, on his way to Orissa to inspect the Hirakund Dam project.

Textile Production Control Committee

BOMBAY, Nov. 5. (A.P.I.). The Textile Production Control Committee which met here on November 3 and 4 to discuss the procedure to be adopted for their inquiry, decided to circulate a questionnaire to the Millowners' Association, cloth Merchants' Associations, representatives of handloom weavers and certain other bodies and to invite representatives of these bodies to a discussion with the committee it was learnt today.

Danta State Merges With Bombay

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5. (A.P.I.). Danta a State having a population of 31,000 west of Rajputana, adjoining Palanpur, Sihori and Idar, will be integrated with the province of Bombay tomorrow November 6. The ruler of Danta has signed the instrument of merger.

Export-Import Bank Credit To Finland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPA).—The Export-Import Bank today announced that it had extended to Finland a line of credit, not to exceed \$10,000,000, calculated to increase Finnish 1949 exports by as much as \$20,000,000.

The credit, which is available until December 31, 1949, will bear interest at the rate of 3-1/2 percent per annum.

U.S. Naval Task Force Exercises

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Units of the United States Naval Task Force 38 and of the Far East Air Force will have training exercises in the Philippines and in the East China sea areas, south of the Japanese islands for three days starting November 17.

In making this announcement, General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters stated that American newsmen would be invited to the exercises as observers only as "certain minimum security requirements will be observed."

Dayal's Talks With Kolhapur Administrator

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.).—Mr. J. Dayal, who has been deputed by the Government of India to enquire into the financial condition of Kolhapur State, arrived here today and held discussions with the Administrator.

'FATE OF KASHMIR CANNOT BE SETTLED BY U. N.'

Frontier Premier's Sabre-rattling At Arambagh

KARACHI, Nov. 4 (A.P.I.).—The Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, declared here today that "our own strength shall decide the fate of Kashmir as neither the United Nations nor the British Commonwealth can ever settle the issue."

The Frontier Premier, who was addressing a crowded public meeting in Arambagh this evening urged the people of Pakistan to realise that "Pakistan's own freedom will be in danger without Kashmir."

"Kashmir is an integral part of Pakistan and we must employ all resources at our command in our fight that the Indian Government will allow an impartial plebiscite in Kashmir. For us there is only one course to fight out the issue with unity, courage and determination."

Reviewing the march of events in the North West Frontier Province in the post-partition period, the Frontier Premier said that his Government had to face "tremendous difficulties" during the last fourteen months, but they had overcome those obstacles.

"We have a clear majority in the Provincial Assembly and we are going ahead with our development schemes. Moreover, the people of the Province and the League Assembly Party are wholeheartedly behind the present Ministry," he said.

Of refugees and their rehabilitation, the Premier said that forty thousand refugees had already been resettled while the Frontier Government was ready to absorb another sixty thousand.

E. Bengal Bang 'Peoples Age'

DACCRA, Nov. 5 (UPI).—The Government of East Bengal have banned entry into East Bengal the periodical entitled the "People's Age" published by the Communist Party of India from Bombay with effect from November 1 until further orders, says a Press Note.

Sardar Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.). India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, returned to Delhi after a week's tour of Bombay and Nagpur.

CUT OUT R AND KEEP

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS

THE WORK OF RENEWING THE CURRENT FOOD GRAINS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RATION CARDS IN GREATER BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1949 ALONG WITH THE ACCEPTANCE OF C(1) FORMS FOR CLOTH WILL BE DONE DURING THE WEEK COMMENCING FROM NOVEMBER 7 TO NOVEMBER 13 AT THE SHOPS MENTIONED BELOW:—

Blank C(1) forms are made available in the previous week at all the shops to be taken up for renewal in the following week. These forms will also be available during the renewal week at the following shops.

Those whose foodgrains and supplementary ration cards are registered at any of the shops mentioned below should present all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are to be drawn during the week. Persons importing foodgrains against cancellation of coupons should also get their cards renewed.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS.

"The hours for renewal and also for the issue of rations at the ration shops concerned, during the week will be 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and at the Government Grain Shops 8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

N.B.—All the ration shops and Government Grain Shops mentioned below will remain open on Sunday, the 7th November, 1948 and closed on Monday, November 8 and also on Friday, November 12.

A WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 6, 380, 416, 551 and 558. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 16 and 61.

B WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 27, 28, 45, 453, 516 and 562. COMMUNAL STORES—Nos. 40 and 44. GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 63.

C WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 98, 99, 100, 145, 148, 402, 436, 491, 500, 530 and 538. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 52, 163, 169 and 189.

D WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 132, 135, 138, 149, 153, 374, 375, 473 and 485. COMMUNAL STORES—Nos. 6 and 38. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 81, 101, 109 and 164.

E (EAST) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 193, 194, 199, 201, 218, 219 and 550. CO-OP. STORE—No. 39.

E (WEST) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 164, 165, 175, 176, 177, 179, 223, 224, 365 and 484. CO-OP. STORE—No. 64. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 15, 69 and 178.

F (NORTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 255, 256, 258 and 260. CO-OP. STORE—No. 94. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 46 and 237.

F (SOUTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 263, 264, 267, 277 and 519. CO-OP. STORE—No. 112. GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 49.

G (NORTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 327, 329, 330, 331, 340 and 363. COMMUNAL STORE—No. 63. CO-OP. STORES—Nos. 40, 68 and 87. GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 40.

G (SOUTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 316, 345, 434 and 540. CO-OP. STORE—No. 104. GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 196.

BANDRA—RATION SHOPS—Nos. B/30, B/31 and B/33. CO-OP. STORES—Nos. 2, 4, 9, 21 and 24.

PARLE-ANDHERI—RATION SHOPS—Nos. AM/1, AM/2, and AM/3. GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 93, 201 and 217.

KURLA—RATION SHOPS—Nos. T/1, T/2 and T/3. CO-OP. STORE—No. 8. GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 218.

GHATEKOPAR—RATION SHOPS—Nos. G/9 and G/11.

RENEWAL AT CENTRAL SHOPS

These cardholders who were not able to renew their cards and submit their C(1) applications for cloth during the week commencing from October 31 to November 6 should now get their cards renewed at the following Central Shops during the week commencing from November 7 to November 13. They should also submit their C(1) applications at the time of renewal of cards.

A WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 554 and 562. B WARD—RATION SHOP—No. 39. CO-OP. STORE—No. 11. C WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 54, 492 and 523. COMMUNAL STORE—No. 81. D WARD—CO-OP. STORES—Nos. 81 and 86. RATION SHOP—No. 131. GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 137. E (EAST) WARD—RATION SHOP—No. 204. CO-OP. STORE—No. 83. E (WEST) WARD—RATION SHOP—No. 170. CO-OP. STORE—No. 79. F (NORTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 248 and 271. F (SOUTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 261 and 262. G (NORTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 326, 333 and 362. G (SOUTH) WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 315 and 427. BANDRA—RATION SHOPS—Nos. B/20 and B/29. PARLE-ANDHERI—RATION SHOP—No. A/24. GOVT. GRAIN SHOP—No. 213. KURLA—RATION SHOP—No. K/18. GHATEKOPAR—RATION SHOP—No. G/10.

*The working hours for Ration Shop No. 402 in 'C' Ward will be from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. and of Ration Shop No. T/3 and Co-operative Store No. 8 falling in Kurla Area will be 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

CUT OUT R AND KEEP

REVISED RATION QUANTUM

Foodgrains ration quantum for the 46th Rationing week commencing from Sunday, November 7, to Saturday, November 13, 1948 has been fixed as follows:

Total Cereal Ration Per Week	Per Adult (2 food grains units.)	Per Child (1 food grain unit.)	Per Heavy Manual Labourer's Supplementary Ration Card of One Unit.
Total Cereal Ration per week	3 1/8 seers	1 9/16 seers	1 seer
Maximum Available in Rice	1 seer	1 seer	1 seer
of which—Maximum available in Rice Sort I	1 seer	1 seer	1 seer
Maximum available in Rice Sort II	1 seer	1/2 seer	3/4 seer
Maximum available in Wheat*	2 1/8 seers	1 1/16 seer	3/4 seer
of which—(a) Maximum available in Wheat grain	2 1/8 seers	1 1/16 seer	3/4 seer
(b) Maximum available in Wheat flour (if available)	2 1/8 seers	1 1/16 seer	3/4 seer
Maximum available in MfO (if available)	3 1/8 seers	1 9/16 seers	1 seer
Maximum available in Barley (if available)	3 1/8 seers	1 9/16 seers	1 seer

*One Bombay seer of wheat is equivalent to 1 1/2 lbs. or 24 ozs. of wheat flour. One seer of wheat ration is equivalent to one Unit of Bread and one Unit

The Bombay Chronicle

Wicked Companions invite and lure us to hell.

—FIELDING

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES

The main difficulty of the Constituent Assembly in finalising the new constitution for India is in reconciling in a precise manner apparently conflicting interests of the whole country. The position with regard to the Constituent Assembly, on the one hand, and those of the constituent Governments in the provinces and the States or of minority communities or even of individuals in the nation on the other. The Draft Constitution has gone far in reconciling these interests. But the hundreds of amendments that have been submitted show that the task is still formidable. That task, however, can be considerably simplified if the members of the Constituent Assembly are determined to place the interests of the country as a whole above all sectional ones. Moving consideration of the Draft Constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar observed that the constitution was workable and flexible and that it was strong enough to hold the country together both in peace time and in war time. In normal times, he said, explaining himself, it was framed to work as a Federal system with wide powers for the constituent units. But in times of war or any similar emergency it was so designed as to make it work as though it were a Unitary System. For instance, once the President issues a Proclamation, which he is authorised to do under the provisions of the Draft Constitution, the Union becomes Unitary. Similarly, if the Union finds it necessary, in national interests, to legislate on a subject which ordinarily is transferred to the constituent States, it has power to give directions to the States as to how they should exercise their authority in matters within their charge and it is desirable now that they should exercise their authority in these powers to remain, there should be no interference of the constituent units. In such a way as to subvert our paramount national interests and interests. For many years to come, in fact, activities will be directed towards the preservation of the Union and the success of the Union is essential that the Federal Government should be strong and effective and should not concern itself mainly with defence, foreign affairs and communications only. Subjects like Economic and Social Planning, all major decisions affecting industry and labour and the Press should, for example, be also the main concern of the Centre and be removed from the Provincial List and subjects like Education

Commonwealth Economics

The quick transformation of a very large part of the Empire into the British Commonwealth and of the latter into a simple Commonwealth, is due to a number of factors. The first of these is the world strategy and politics as to the internal developments in the erstwhile British possessions. The eagerness to the British King is no longer the essential bond of Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is now a rigid or externally determined law of membership of such parallel economic organizations as sterling area or Commonwealth preference in trade. It is in the context of contemporary and prospective considerations and not in historical retrospect that we must look at the recent Commonwealth Conference. The utterances of our own Prime Minister make it clear that our interest in the Commonwealth is only to the extent to which the latter is found essential for the success of the U.N.O. ideals. Nowhere is this perspective more clear than in respect of our economic relations with other countries within and without the Commonwealth. On the basis of reciprocal advantage it must be our policy to co-operate freely with all countries of the world in regard to the needs of our economy. For a preference we must, for exports as well as for imports, cast our net as wide as the world. No short term or limited arrangement must be allowed to come in the way of an eventual freedom of economic intercourse with all countries of the world. It has been suggested that the Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers should be followed by an economic conference similar to the one held at Ottawa in 1932. While the industrial position of England has undergone a radical change since 1932 and it is clear that the English economy itself is now vitally dependent on the U.S.A., recent developments in Canada and Australia are of a compensating character. If the economic relations of Commonwealth countries can be made to fit in with the realities of the world situation, especially of U.S.A. as a supplier of essential producers' goods, India would certainly have some mutually advantageous proposals to urge at such a conference.

The greatest obstacle to success of a Commonwealth Economic Conference is likely to come from a school of British representatives

should be placed on the Concurrent list as well as the State List. So far we have considered the Central Government in its relations with what are now called the provinces. The position with regard to the acceding States is just at present, far from satisfactory. At present the States are not bound, as are the Provinces, to accept the whole list of subjects reserved for the Union Government but only those which come under Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications. Now are the States bound to agree to the Concurrent List of subjects. They are free to create their own Constituent Assemblies and to frame their own constitutions. There is, in such a position, the possibility of much confusion and friction. Nay, as Dr. Ambedkar has pointed out, such limitations on the exercise of Central powers in certain areas may, in an emergency, bring the whole life of any State or even the country as a whole into grave jeopardy. This potential danger before the States, under the Draft Constitution, to maintain their own armies. That right was the result of negotiations with the States and was endorsed even by the Constituent Assembly. But, fortunately, the States situation has since changed radically and changed for the better. We, therefore, share Dr. Ambedkar's hope that unintegrated States will, before the Draft Constitution is finally adopted, wipe off the differences between them and the provinces.

There are several other controversial questions about the Constitution which, if not wisely solved, will weaken the nation. But we shall consider these specific questions when the relevant clauses come up before the Assembly. We must, however, say a word just now about the national language. Some years past the Congress, representing the whole nation agreed unanimously, under Mahatma Gandhi's guidance, to adopt Hindi in Devanagari script as the national language. That decision was designed and calculated to promote Hindu-Muslim unity and a progressive trend of the culture of the two communities. The unfortunate partition of India only enhances the need for the adoption of these objectives. There is more chivalry now in reassessing the reduced Muslim minority that the old Congress policy will be endorsed by the Constituent Assembly. No other single factor can more potent in promoting goodwill between the two communities and even the two parts of United India. Finally, let it not be said that Gandhi's life-long creed unanimously accepted by Congress for years, is flouted so soon after his voice was hushed.

of finance and industry who see in the Commonwealth a substitute, and not an ally, to the World or the West European organizations. These are the interests of a few American expansionist influences as also of the domination of more populous European States in a democratic union. They see in the Commonwealth organization a way of escape from both these unwelcome alternatives. The Commonwealth, as it is, is a rigid or externally determined law of membership of such parallel economic organizations as sterling area or Commonwealth preference in trade. It is in the context of contemporary and prospective considerations and not in historical retrospect that we must look at the recent Commonwealth Conference. The utterances of our own Prime Minister make it clear that our interest in the Commonwealth is only to the extent to which the latter is found essential for the success of the U.N.O. ideals. Nowhere is this perspective more clear than in respect of our economic relations with other countries within and without the Commonwealth. On the basis of reciprocal advantage it must be our policy to co-operate freely with all countries of the world in regard to the needs of our economy. For a preference we must, for exports as well as for imports, cast our net as wide as the world. No short term or limited arrangement must be allowed to come in the way of an eventual freedom of economic intercourse with all countries of the world. It has been suggested that the Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers should be followed by an economic conference similar to the one held at Ottawa in 1932. While the industrial position of England has undergone a radical change since 1932 and it is clear that the English economy itself is now vitally dependent on the U.S.A., recent developments in Canada and Australia are of a compensating character. If the economic relations of Commonwealth countries can be made to fit in with the realities of the world situation, especially of U.S.A. as a supplier of essential producers' goods, India would certainly have some mutually advantageous proposals to urge at such a conference.

The greatest obstacle to success of a Commonwealth Economic Conference is likely to come from a school of British representatives

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Raw Cotton Supplies

During the last decade the cotton situation has changed completely, and from being a surplus country the Indian Union has become a deficit country with the result that she has become increasingly dependent on foreign cotton supplies for her own mill's consumption. We talk of increasing our cloth production, and surely Government cannot seriously mean to achieve it by more and more imports of expensive foreign cotton. The first step to increase our output is clearly to realize the need to be self-sufficient in respect of the long staple cotton supplies. In India, and in the face of this critical situation Government's action in fixing a lower floor and ceiling against the advice of its own experts, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, seems hard to understand. The lower floor and ceiling is coupled with a lower fixed out-turn per acre owing to deficient and irregular rainfall make the ultimate return to the cotton grower very unremunerative, especially as compared to the high prices paid to his neighbour in Pakistan by our own mills. Such policy defeats its own aims, and does not augur well for a larger supply of long staple cotton in the near future. The cloth prices have to be ultimately based on the prices we pay for Pakistan cotton, there is no justification to discriminate against our own cotton growers by paying them lower prices. As the full cotton crop will be soon on, the deviations in floor and ceilings must be announced early, if the farmers and not the merchants are to benefit.—Yours etc., "COMMON SENSE"

Abolition Of English

Sir,—It is regrettable that still there is a confusion of mind regarding the teaching of Hindi and the abolition of English in the three lower standards of the Secondary Schools. The Schools in the Bombay Province are abolishing the teaching of English in the first standard of the Secondary Schools. But later on, from the beginning of August 1948, some schools in some of the cities, and all the schools in the city of Bombay and suburbs have recommenced the teaching of English. Nobody knows whether this is in accordance with any Government order or the schools have done it on their own. The students coming from the introduction of English in the first standard of Secondary school, what is the motive behind the re-introduction of English has been re-introduced not as an optional subject but as a compulsory subject. It means that the students coming from the schools may not be admitted into these schools. The public are at a loss to understand why the Government are not able to uniform the policy for all the schools in the Bombay Province.—Yours, etc., O. R. SHAH.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Atomic Energy Control

Despite India's effort to the last minute to achieve agreement, the United Nations General Assembly has passed the Western Plan for international control of atomic energy, ignoring the objections of Russia. Even though theoretically "the door has been left open" for Russia, it is extremely improbable that the U.S.S.R. and its satellite states will be satisfied by this invitation to co-operate on American terms in the Plan. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit attempted even at the closing stage to restrict the U.N. Plan to approval in substance and to direct to the Atomic Energy Commission to present concrete proposals in a draft treaty in order to give the U.N. delegates specific points to consider. This suggestion was in line with the efforts of Sir B. N. Rau and would, if it had been accepted, have left the subject open for later discussion when, as Mrs. Pandit put it, the complete picture was before the U.N. Though a committee of experts, including the Big Five and Canada, has been instructed to "see how far the Soviet Government was prepared to change its attitude," the very suggestion of a committee is in spite of Soviet opposition will inevitably lead to a stiffening of the Soviet attitude. The U.N. vote is virtually a warning to Russia that the General Assembly is prepared to go ahead, if necessary, without Russia. Considering that India had pointed out the better way, this is a singularly unfortunate note to have struck.

End Imperialism

Pandit Jawaharlal's remarks to Egyptian journalists reiterated what he had said at Paris to the U.N. General Assembly. He was more emphatic at Cairo in his assertion that war was not likely in the near future and he was even stronger in his denunciation of colonialism, taking special care to mention Indonesia. In his assertion that the two world blocs did not want war, Pandit Jawaharlal laid an unerring finger on the Big Powers' responsibility for the world's instability. He said that the Prime Minister on Asia's importance in the settlement of world problems. Coming as he does from the Commonwealth Premier's Conference, these restatements of India's ideology stand as obviously echoes of what he must have asserted at that meeting. And there could be no clearer definition so far as India is concerned. Since the danger of war is remote, the frequent references to it by Big Power spokesmen are evidently so many attempts at forcing decisions. By removing the fears of people, Pandit Jawaharlal is contributing to realism in international politics and bringing nearer the establishment of a stable and durable peace. The determined attack, which he is launching on imperialism, is but a logical extension of India's own struggle for freedom. Having won it, she is without pause doing battle for other

Last week I pointed out what a huge amount of ordinary municipal agenda had remained in arrears during the last six months, and stressed the need of finding out ways and means for its quick disposal. The fact is, a fresh motion suggested by them hang fire for months on end does not seem to worry the members, nor does it deter them from making fresh proposals. The Divali holidays enjoyed by them seem to have proved quite fruitful in that respect and have produced a bumper crop of fresh suggestions. That is why the municipal agenda, heavy as it is, is being cleared up in a matter of days, there being nearly two hundred items on it, and with the supplementary agenda still to come, it is sure to reach a better figure. Some of the suggestions made recently may be of approach to some problems and provide a proof of some hard thinking. Evidently occasional rest from the routine of weekly meetings has its advantages.

RE-NAMING OF ROADS
The easiest thing for a city father is to suggest that a road in the city should be named after some departed citizen who has done some good service to the city or the country. Thus in the new agenda one finds proposals to name the Back Bay Reclamation as Vir Nariman Reclamation, a suggestion which is as good as it will be a constant reminder to the citizens, of the great fight that the late Mr. Nariman put up in the form of the Harvey-Nariman case and which paved the way for a glorious career of public life. There is another proposal to rename the Victoria Gardens as Kasturba Baug, and yet another to name a road in the city after the late Mr. B. Horniman. There is, of course, nothing wrong in this mode of commemorating the services of those who helped to make this city what it is, provided it is not done at a time when it is a burden on our conscience and, along with it, we did some thing more tangible also, that required putting in some real effort. From that point of view the suggestion to name an account of Rs. 1,00,00,000 to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund and to earmark it for some useful purpose in the city should be more welcome. Incidentally it reminds one that the citizens have so far failed to pay their tribute to the memory of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Horniman in the form of public meetings called by the Sheriff.

The other proposals relate to a variety of subjects and cover almost the entire civic field. There are suggestions for housing, sanitation, water supply, education, improvement of the conditions of the municipal employees, election reforms and, finally, a scheme to establish greater contact with the citizens and early red

ress of their grievances. One of the Trade Union representatives in the House has lodged a protest against the destruction by the Port Trust authorities of over 150 temporary huts occupied by the Port Trust employees, and he wants their rebuilding as it has made the already acute housing problem more acute and added to the pavement population of the city. Proposals to improve the sanitation of the city include a demand for more sheds for depositing rubbish, closing the "gullies" with doors so that people may not commit nuisance and arranging a course of lectures every week on the value of sanitation in such buildings and chawls where there are over 500 tenants. But the palm in this connection would go to a suggestion for the "Flat Week" to make the citizen conscious of the great menace caused by the rats.

ARTIFICIAL RAIN
Shortage of water supply has made a member make a proposal of asking a report on the feasibility of producing artificial rain in the Tanasa catchment area, by either showering dry ice on the clouds or blowing aloft clouds of smoke. However, one wishes it had come earlier and the clouds were emptied when they were there. Another member wants the "Ozonisation" of water by which is meant the use of ozone for purifying the water supply of the city.

TROLLEY BUSES FOR TRAMS
The equally acute and the daily worsening transport problem has brought forth suggestion for the gradual replacing of tram cars by more comfortable trolley buses. It would be really worth considering, as a member of the B. E. S. T. Committee said some time back, it was not economical to run the tram service which, according to him, did not pay. But in this connection the really useful suggestion and one that can be put into effect almost immediately is to run direct trains between Victoria Terminus and Virar and between Churchgate and Kalyan. The city's growing educational need especially for higher education have prompted a demand that permission should be granted to registered institutions to open Night Colleges particularly in Arts and Law. The city already has Morning Colleges and there is no reason why we should not have Night Colleges too.

48-HOUR WEEK FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES
Conditions of work of Municipal

employees have also attracted attention and there is a demand for a statement indicating the extent to which effects has been given to the recommendations of the Nadkarni Committee appointed in 1945. There is another specific demand that no municipal employee should be made to work for more than eight hours a day or forty-eight hours in a week and those who are made to put in over time should be paid at double the usual rate. A woman member protests against the employment of boys under 14 in the city hotels and restaurants at odd hours and wants the Municipality to lay an eye on such establishments with a view to preventing breach of the law and bringing offenders to book.

Election reform also has not escaped attention. There is a proposal to have single member constituencies instead of the present multi-member ones. This would incidentally lead to the breaking of the city into 108 wards instead of the present 34.

CONTACT WITH PEOPLE
Finally there is a proposal that the Municipal Commissioner should introduce a scheme in municipal administration similar to the one recently announced by the Police Commissioner, setting aside certain days in the week when members of the public can see the Commissioner himself with a view to getting their grievances redressed. In these days of democracy direct contact with the people is the one thing needed most, and when even the Ministers are expected to be easily approachable to the common man there is no reason why the Executive head of the Municipality should not follow the same practice. This, however, reminds me of a fine proposal to have Public Relations officers in every ward of the city that came up before the House some time back, but was unfortunately rejected after opposition from the Commissioner.

Sensible and praiseworthy as some of these suggestions are looking to the manner in which the City Corporation functions at present, one wonders why will there be a change of coming up before the House and even if they were accepted how long it would take to implement them. But that is a disturbing thought to which there is no answer so far, and until that answer comes there is really very little hope of any thing big and useful happening that will relieve the distressed citizens and put an end to the sufferings to which they are victims today.

BYE-ELECTION

The dates for the bye-election in the Wankeshwar Ward caused by the death of Mr. K. F. Nariman have been fixed. The nomination of candidates takes place on the 16th of November and the 34,000 odd voters will go to poll on Tuesday, the 7th of December in case there is a contest. The Congress choice for Mr. Nariman's seat has fallen on Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao. As I said some time back, a contest is definite and it will not be long before the Socialist Party announced the name of their candidate.

Anticipated

The order of the Delhi District Magistrate of Delhi restricting the movements of Mr. Golwalkar, head of the R.S.S., within the limits of the Delhi Municipality is belated and extremely moderate correction of the C. P. Government's action in leaving him free to proceed to Delhi. There are signs to show that the R.S.S. has not been completely reformed and it would be unwise to create conditions in which the organisation could return to its anti-social activities. The Government of India has in a number of places expressed its disapproval of it. It does not add to its advantage by following a policy of unmerited leniency towards communal bodies and their leaders. The official policy is definitely for stamping out communalism in politics. If that is the position, there is no reason why organisations like the R.S.S. should be shown any sympathy. Mr. Golwalkar's reception by the Government of India is in the spite of the Central Government's directive to Provincial Governments not to entertain the representations of communal leaders, is a point that has still to be explained to the satisfaction of the public. In the last analysis, how does the R.S.S. organisation differ from the Razakars of Hyderabad, except in degree—and that, too, more from lack of opportunity than lack of purpose?

Literacy Drive in Bombay

We wholeheartedly welcome the Bombay Government's new policy to spread adult literacy in Bombay city. With Government help the Bombay City Adult Education Committee has decided to open 750 new literacy classes in the city. A great improvement upon the old policy is to, rely mainly on paid teachers and it is expected that there will be about 65,000 more literates as against 18,000 last year. It is good news that the Mill-owners have given an assurance of substantial financial help to the Committee. There is no doubt, as Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda believes that educated industrial workers will be appreciably more efficient than illiterate ones. The cost of the new scheme for the next year is expected to be Rs. 5,00,000 of which 50 per cent will be covered by Government grant. To bring the scheme more before the public and also to collect funds the committee will celebrate a Literacy Week from 28th November to 8th December. The Committee has also issued an appeal for funds and we cordially endorse the appeal.

CITY CORPORATION: WEEK BY WEEK

Trolley Buses To Replace Trams?

(BY "CITIZEN")

Last week I pointed out what a huge amount of ordinary municipal agenda had remained in arrears during the last six months, and stressed the need of finding out ways and means for its quick disposal. The fact is, a fresh motion suggested by them hang fire for months on end does not seem to worry the members, nor does it deter them from making fresh proposals. The Divali holidays enjoyed by them seem to have proved quite fruitful in that respect and have produced a bumper crop of fresh suggestions. That is why the municipal agenda, heavy as it is, is being cleared up in a matter of days, there being nearly two hundred items on it, and with the supplementary agenda still to come, it is sure to reach a better figure. Some of the suggestions made recently may be of approach to some problems and provide a proof of some hard thinking. Evidently occasional rest from the routine of weekly meetings has its advantages.

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Atomic Energy Control

Despite India's effort to the last minute to achieve agreement, the United Nations General Assembly has passed the Western Plan for international control of atomic energy, ignoring the objections of Russia. Even though theoretically "the door has been left open" for Russia, it is extremely improbable that the U.S.S.R. and its satellite states will be satisfied by this invitation to co-operate on American terms in the Plan. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit attempted even at the closing stage to restrict the U.N. Plan to approval in substance and to direct to the Atomic Energy Commission to present concrete proposals in a draft treaty in order to give the U.N. delegates specific points to consider. This suggestion was in line with the efforts of Sir B. N. Rau and would, if it had been accepted, have left the subject open for later discussion when, as Mrs. Pandit put it, the complete picture was before the U.N. Though a committee of experts, including the Big Five and Canada, has been instructed to "see how far the Soviet Government was prepared to change its attitude," the very suggestion of a committee is in spite of Soviet opposition will inevitably lead to a stiffening of the Soviet attitude. The U.N. vote is virtually a warning to Russia that the General Assembly is prepared to go ahead, if necessary, without Russia. Considering that India had pointed out the better way, this is a singularly unfortunate note to have struck.

End Imperialism

Pandit Jawaharlal's remarks to Egyptian journalists reiterated what he had said at Paris to the U.N. General Assembly. He was more emphatic at Cairo in his assertion that war was not likely in the near future and he was even stronger in his denunciation of colonialism, taking special care to mention Indonesia. In his assertion that the two world blocs did not want war, Pandit Jawaharlal laid an unerring finger on the Big Powers' responsibility for the world's instability. He said that the Prime Minister on Asia's importance in the settlement of world problems. Coming as he does from the Commonwealth Premier's Conference, these restatements of India's ideology stand as obviously echoes of what he must have asserted at that meeting. And there could be no clearer definition so far as India is concerned. Since the danger of war is remote, the frequent references to it by Big Power spokesmen are evidently so many attempts at forcing decisions. By removing the fears of people, Pandit Jawaharlal is contributing to realism in international politics and bringing nearer the establishment of a stable and durable peace. The determined attack, which he is launching on imperialism, is but a logical extension of India's own struggle for freedom. Having won it, she is without pause doing battle for other

Ceylon's Decision

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, indicated that Ceylon had no intention of leaving the Commonwealth. This was to be expected. As a small nation, Ceylon cannot for obvious reasons stand alone. Her natural affiliation is with the British Commonwealth. The two countries have been of late embittered, largely because both were under alien rule and, therefore, unable to find their own level. India's national leaders have declared time and again that they would let nothing come in the way of agreement with Ceylon and that they had no intention of forcing Ceylon along any particular line. Whether Ceylon is the Commonwealth or not, India is interested in the island nation is a deep and abiding one which cannot be forgotten. It is, therefore, heartening to learn that Mr. Senanayake has in mind a settlement between India and Ceylon which will satisfy both countries. With two men at the helm of affairs like Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Senanayake, there is no reason why all the outstanding problems should not be settled peacefully and a habit of consultation on all

subject peoples who still groan under the colonial yoke.

Kashmir

Whilst the U.N. Commission on Kashmir is confident of continuing its work, Khan Abdul Quayum Khan, Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, has come out with wild defiance of the U.N. and with the biased assertions that Kashmir is an integral part of Pakistan. He proposes to win Kashmir by the determined efforts of Pakistan and in this cause he has appealed for unity amongst his people. Through all his biased assertions in this context, the meanest intelligence. No one calls for unity when he already has it. When the North West Frontier Premier ridicules the opinions of the Indian side in the dispute, the meaning is plain that these world forces are opposed to Pakistan's unbridled ambitions in Kashmir. By asserting that Kashmir is an integral part of Pakistan, Khan Abdul Quayum is declaring that he has a claim, leave aside the footing necessary to push Pakistan in Kashmir. The Kashmiris under Sheikh Abdul-lah have repudiated Pakistan. They have declared their ideological allegiance to the Indian side. More, they have even gone so far as to assert that they will hold fast to this ideal, even if India should depart from it which is unthinkable. Imagining that in this context, Pakistan sabre-rattling will frighten the Indian or Kashmiri is to live in a fool's paradise. So far as Khan Abdul Quayum, the individual is concerned, it is for him to consider how he can best suit his ends. But as Prime Minister of a Pakistan Province, he should be careful how he misleads his people.

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TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

M. Andrei Vyshinsky looked quite pleased when news of President Truman's victory was handed to him. He commented: "It is astonishing, the people have made their choice. It is not for me to comment on American internal affairs." —U.P.A.

Introducing in the Constituent Assembly the Draft Constitution for the Indian Union, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar declared: "I am glad that the Draft Constitution has cleared the village and adopted the individual as its unit." Then the F.S.U. will decline to be F.I.U. too.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4: Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, head of the R.S.S., has been served with an order by the District Magistrate of Delhi restricting his movements within the limits of the New Delhi municipality.—A.P.I.

What is he expected not to do within the limits of the New Delhi municipality?

Explaining at a press conference in Cairo why he did not believe in the imminence of war, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out that "the two big blocs are not prepared for war and therein lies the people's salvation."

"World problems", Pandit Nehru further stressed, "cannot be solved without Asia coming into the picture."

We wish, however, he had made one thing emphatically clear, namely that he didn't mean thereby Asia's being in the picture as it was.

We notice that the Arab League gave a reception in Cairo jointly in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

The failure of the Arab League to make any distinction between the two Prime Ministers is most deplorable.

Knocking on the head suggestions linking the Nawab of Bhopal with the Governor-Generalship of Pakistan Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan assured Congressmen that "there is no question of a change from the Pakistan Governor-General, who enjoys the full support of the entire."

Of course not. We quite agree that there is absolutely no question of any change from the—er—strictly acting Pakistan Governor-General.

"Observers", according to a Geneva report, believe that the interim report of the U. N. Kashmir Commission contains only a factual account of the Commission's work without including any recommendations to the Security Council on Kashmir's future.

Not yet, not yet. Naturally. But we do hope the report is not too factually factual.

Dr. Hubertus van Mook, now on his retired way to Holland, is reported to have complained that a lot of "amateurs" had been meddling in Indonesia.

A worthy representative of the Dutch Raj and its Dutch East Indies Civil Service.

By the way, Dr. van Mook's grouse is going to grow more bitter with that super and entirely outside "amateur", Nehru, threatening to meddle in Indonesia.

The Indonesians, Dr. van Mook said, needed Dutch guidance and assistance before they were ready for full self-government.

How very echoistically true. And yet, there are those who say that the days of the "mother" country are over and that they are no more.

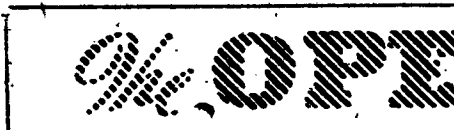
Commenting on post-election possibilities, somebody says, we notice that as regards Palestine, Mr. Truman will be in a better position both inside and outside the U.N. to base U.S. policy on the strict merits of the situation.

"Strict merits!" Joke. Ha, ha, ha.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

City Women To Intensify Collection Work

BOMBAY, Friday. All the women's organisations in the city have decided to have a "Women's Day" in the first week of December to intensify the work of collection for Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund. The volunteers of the organisations will make a house to house collection. In a statement issued today on behalf of women's organisation, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh has appealed to the people of Bombay to contribute generously to the fund. "Let not Bombay lag behind in swelling the fund. Bombay has always been generous. Let it be so this time also," she added.



A day's picnic in a coconut plantation has made me Rhinoceros Beetle conscious, for this huge insect is one of the most serious enemies of the coconut grower. It generally hides by day and comes out at night to feed on the tender flower buds and young leaves of



the palm trees, and its jaws are so powerful and its appetite so large that it can do a great deal of damage in the course of its feeding. The adult Rhinoceros Beetle is a very large heavy black insect, about an inch and a half in length with thick leathery wingcases meeting in a straight line down the middle of the back. It can be distinguished from all other beetles by the strong "shield" or rhinoceros-like horn on the head and by the short club-shaped feelers. The Rhinoceros Beetle lays its eggs in the ground and we often come across the larvae when we are gardening, for they spend their lives in the ground feeding on the manure and decaying vegetable matter. In appearance they are long, fat, white grubs, with no eyes, and only three pairs of rather weak legs, suitable for their mode of life. When they are full grown they pupate, still in the ground and remain in their quiescent state for some weeks until at last the adult beetles are developed and ready to emerge. As for this stage the beetle has to force its way to the surface of the ground, and it is now that the strong-clawed front legs come into use to help the newly emerged insect to reach the open air.



RHINOCEROS-BEETLE

D. R.

H.O. THODUPUZHA, (TRAVANCORE STATE)

3RD WEEK: HIND-MATA

PAREL.
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee: Sat., Sun. 12-30 p.m.

FAMOUS PICTURE'S

AJ-KI-RAAT

BURAIYA, MOTILAL, YAKUB

Sunday Morn. 10 a.m.
"TARZAN & THE AMAZON"
Johnny Weissmuller.

"The Northern Lights of Bombay"

AURORA

Daily at 7-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
TODAY TO MONDAY
The story of a Heavenly Girl... A Goddess of Song and Dance, who found a great love when she came...

"DOWN TO EARTH"

A TECHNICOLOR HIT...
Starting:
Rita Hayworth, Larry Parks,
James Gleason, Edward Everett Horton

Tomorrow Morning at 10-30 a.m.

"BURN 'EM UP BARNES"

TUESDAY TO THURSDAY
Cornel Wilde as Dashing as Ever... as

"THE BANDIT OF SHERWOOD FOREST"

IN TECHNICOLOR

EDWARD

Kalbadevi Road.
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Filmistan's Progressive

MUSICAL HIT

CHAL-CHAL-RE

NAV JAWAN

ASHOK KUMAR, NASEEM.

Tomorrow Sun. Morn. at 10 a.m.

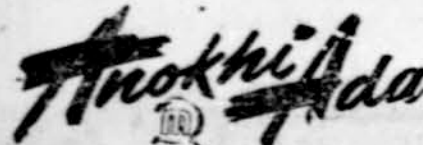
OUT-LAW

Next Friday PANNA.

15TH GREAT WEEK:

DRAMA OF LOVE & SACRIFICE:

Producer-Director
MEHBOOB'S Song-studded Hit



Starring: NASEEM, SURENDRA
& PREM ADIB.
Music: NAUSHAD.

Daily: 3-30, 6-30
and 9-30 p.m.

SUPER

Sun. & Holidays at 12-30.
(A JAYSINH Release).

TOPPING IN POPULARITY



A.R. KARDAR'S
IDARA
MUSIC NAUSHAD

7TH COMBINED WEEK

NOVELTY Daily 3-30

Sat., Sun., Holi. Mat. 12-45

SURYA Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30

Sat., Sun., Holi. Also 1 p.m.

A KARDAR Productions Release.

RANJIT'S Jai Hanuman

8TH WEEK AT
MAJESTIC

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Sat., Sunday, Matinee 12-30.

NEPTUNE

Opp. Bandra Station. Phone: 89419.

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Matinee: Sunday 1 p.m.

3RD WEEK: FILMISTAN'S

SHEHNAI

Rehana, Indumati, V. H. Desai.

ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

SHANTA APTE'S COME-BACK

Plays The Role Of The Modern Woman In Late Director Winayak's Last Picture



KHURSHID (Jr.) IN "DEVAR".

"VEENA"

Premiere At Lamington
And Capitol

The maiden creation of Jagat Pictures, "VEENA", which proved an outstanding success in Northern India, had a rousing reception during its double premiere at Lamington and Capitol on Friday.

"VEENA" is the first venture of Seth Jagat Narain, the well-known distributor of the North, and has been skilfully directed by J. P. Advani. The music has been provided by Anil Biswas. The dances contributed by Hemavati add to the fascination of the picture.

The story is about an unfortunate girl, Veena, who is forced to marry a crazy poet by his dying mother. But he loves another girl. The way Veena struggles to win over the heart of her husband provides the drama for the picture.

Popular stars like Sulochana Chatterji, Veena, Rehman, Hemavati, Lila Mishra and the favourite bad boy, Yakub, portray the principal characters.

"SABYASACHI"

2nd Week At Excelsior

One can understand why the British banned Sarat Chatterjee's "PATHER DABEE", the novel based on true accounts of those early patriots who risked their lives in a struggle against the great Angrez Raj. "SABYASACHI", the Hindi film based on that famous book, shows what the British did not want Indians to see.

A dying man gives a last message to his brother "Do not forgive those who have destroyed even our self-respect". With this single idea in mind the younger brother wanders about the world trying to build up a machine for resistance against the for-



BIPIN GUPTA IN "SABYASACHI". eigners' domination. He forms a secret society, the "Path-Pointers" ("Pathar Dabi"). Members of this body come from all over India and they have only one urge to see the end of British rule in India.

Fate is not always propitious to these desperate young men. They risk their necks at every step, meeting enemies, spies and betrayers, but also meeting friends and protectors. They go about their appointed jobs in an atmosphere of secrecy and danger. Their journey's end is only death or achievement. There is no third alternative.

It is of such men and women that the fascinating story is told by "SABYASACHI". Kamal Mitra in the title role takes his job seriously and places the picture in a high class. In support Meera Misra, Sandhyarani, Sabitri Devi, Parash Bannerji, Sunder Singh and Bipin Gupta discharge their tasks admirably. An unusual and thought-provoking picture.



A SCENE FROM JAGAT PICTURES' "VEENA".

The great regard that picturegoers in the city have for the late Director Winayak was very much in evidence yesterday at the Swastik, where his last production "MANDIR" was released.

The picture breathes of Winayak's great urge to use the screen as a medium for social reform and to place the problems that face society in their proper perspective. In "MANDIR" he has presented the case of a woman to her inherent right to live as a human being and her demand for treatment on that basis.

Sushila had a young brother and a sister. She was eking out a miserable life—somehow making both ends meet. She decides to marry a man twice of her age just because he has means and money to educate her brother and sister. The man, Ganga Prasad, had a son, Prof. Ashok, as old as Sushila. In spite of Prof. Ashok's remonstrances the marriage was performed. Sushila found happiness in her brother's and sister's happiness. But Ganga Prasad was feeling lonely. He desired to have a child. So he insisted that his wife should see a "Buwa" (religious priest). Sushila resisted and after this follow

a whirlwind of events that reach their climax in the stirring times of 1942.

The story is from the pen of the well-known novelist Mr. Khandekar. Director Winayak has handled the subject with a perfect understanding of the social conditions an understanding so very typical of him. His flair for tackling delicate situations in a dramatic way on the screen finds full scope in this picture. His assistant Director D. Patil has very ably kept up the traditions of his master in directing the remaining scenes.

Shanta Apte has put forth a brilliant performance as Sushila, the suffering woman who suffers, and then rises with vigour to defend her rights. Hers is a very convincing representation that brings to the screen the modern woman in all her glory. Salvi gives a smooth performance as Ganga Prasad the old man. Shahu Modak and Kamini Kaushal provide the romantic element in the picture. Baby, Nanda, Jankidas, Vijaya and Lata give good representations. Winayak's small role of the principal is very vigorous and emphatic.

Musical is a high spot of this picture. There are two songs by Shanta Apte which are sure to be hits.



SHANTA APTE IN "MANDIR".

"MELA"

9th Week At Minerva

The Hilla Wadia Production, "MELA" has proved a real hit of the season, as is evident from the crowded houses it has been drawing at the Minerva Talkies, where it is now in its 9th week.

Released through Liberty Pictures, "MELA" tells a delightful tale which symbolically dwells on the carnival of life. This "MELA"—which means a village fair—is beautifully described through appealing sequences, each of which is full of pathos and comedy, music and mirth, loves and hates, in all its colourful aspects. Although "MELA" thus expounds the philosophy of human life, it nonetheless unfolds a touching tale of two young hearts which beat as one. The tragedy of their love is depicted in most effective manner by director S. U. Sunny.

Haunting and melodious music by Naushad and songs full of meaning by

"DEVAR"

A Silver Films Production

One of the most successful of recent Indian pictures is coming to Bombay. It is "DEVAR", Silver Films' realistic portrayal of Hindu family life. It will have its Bombay premiere at the Capitol on the 15th of this month. The film has been released in almost all big centres of this country, and has elicited the high praise of all those who have seen it.

"DEVAR" was produced by Pramila and directed by S. M. Yusuf under the banner of Silver Films. The chief players in the film are Kumar, Yakub, Jyoti, Yeshodara Katju, Khurshid Jr. and others. The story is by Prabhulal Dividedi who has to his credit several successful screen hits.

poet Shakeel Badayuni make this a truly fascinating picture. It features lovely Nargis, Dilip Kumar, Jeevan and a new find, Roop Kamal.



MINERVA

"MELA"—starring Nargis, Dilip Kumar, Jeevan and Roop Kamal.

CAPITOL AND LAMINGTON

"VEENA", starring Sulochana Chatterji, Veena, Rehman, Hemavati, Lila Mishra and Yakub.

MAJESTIC

"JAI HANUMAN", starring P. Kailas, Keshav Purohit, Nirupama Roy, Babu Raj and Tripathi.

EXCELSIOR

"SABYASACHI", starring Kamal

Mitra, Meera Misra, Sandhyarani, Parash Bannerji and Bipin Gupta.

OPERA HOUSE

"AAG", starring Nargis, Raj Kapoor, Kamini Kaushal, Nigar and Prem-nath.

KRISHNA AND TAJ

"DUKHIYARI", starring Surendra, Meena, Raj Kapoor, Trilok Kapoor, Ranjit Kumari and Chandra Mohan.

SWASTIK

"MANDIR", starring Shanta Apte, Shahu Modak, Winayak, Samson, Jaimala and Salvi.

SUPER

"ANOKHI ADA", starring Naseem, Surendra and Prem Adib.

CENTRAL

"SEETA SWAYAMVAR", starring Durga Khote, Anant Marathe and Baby Shakuntala.

NOVELTY AND SURYA

"DARD", starring Munawar Sultana, Suraiya, Nusrat and Pratima Devi.

ROXY

"SHAHEED", starring Kamini Kaushal, Dilip Kumar and Chandra Mohan.

NEW WEST END

"SHAKUNTALA", starring Jaishree

HIND-MATA

"AJ-KI-RAAT", starring Motilal, Suraiya and Yakub.



MISS PROTIMA DAS GUPTA, PRODUCER-DIRECTOR OF "JHARNA", WITH THE MAYOR OF BOMBAY DR. M. U. MASCARENHAS, WHO PERFORMED THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THIS PICTURE.

"SHIKAYAT"

Coming Next Friday At

New West End

On Friday 12th November will come to New West End, Navayug's social comedy "SHIKAYAT" co-starring the popular trio, Shyam, Snehrabha and Nigar.

Shyam, fresh from his success in "Maiboor", is cast as a devil-may-care youth who, attracted by the voice of a neighbour girl, becomes inquisitive to see her. Thanks to his friends, who form an amusing assortment of human characters, his inquisitiveness takes the shape of romance when, answering an advertisement in a newspaper for a bridegroom, he confronts the father of the girl living next door. Replete with comedy gags and hilarious situations, this picture is a satire on the problem of matrimony.

The story is based on three popular novels by Azim Beg Chughtal and has been adapted for the screen by Ismet Chughtal. In the film, which is directed by Shahid Latif, Snehrabha is cast as an eligible girl with Nigar and Baby Shakuntala as her sisters, Hamid Butt and Sunalindevi as her parents and Raj Mehra and Rama Shukla as her cousins and suitors.

Nakhshab and Ja Nisar Akhtar have written the lyrics and Rashid Atra has composed the music.

HAVE YOU EVER LOVED & LOST? HERE IS YOUR STORY IN

Dukhiyari

Direction: D. K. RATTAN

Music: GYAN DUTT

Featuring: SURENDRA, TRILOK KAPOOR, MEENA, CHANDRA MOHAN, RANJIT KUMARI, BHUDO ADVANI

SHOWING SIMULTANEOUSLY IN

8TH WEEK

KRISHNA Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

Matinee Sun. 12-30 p.m.

Ad. Booking: 10 to 12, 4 to 6

Talkies (Grant Road)

Daily: 4, 7, 10, Mat. Sun. 1 p.m.

IT'S A MAYA FILM Release.

REGAL (Air-Cooled & Comfortable)

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

WARNER BROS. present their

FINEST AND FUNNIEST!

"LIFE WITH FATHER"

The Most Beloved Comedy that All the Film Reviewers have been Raving About... in Technicolor!

IRENE DUNNE

Tomorrow Morning at 10 a.m.

"MILDRED PIERCE"

An Academy Award Winner!

REVOLT OF THE

MASSSES

DRAMATISED!

NEW THEATRES PRESENTS

ANJANGARH

Direction: BIMOL ROY

Music: R. C. BORAL

Starring: SUNANDA, AJAY KUMAR, ROMA NEHRU, PARULKAR & HIRALAL

NEXT CHANGE AT—

EXCELSIOR

(A Calcutta F. Exchange Release.)

WHY ROSE THE JEWESS BECAME SUMITRA OF HIND

Girl boss of a drug-running gang in SUMATRA

She changed her life to join the Indian patriots!

ASSOCIATED PICTURES



A W. I. TH. LTD. Release



3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
EXCELSIOR
2ND WEEK:
Plans open

Lure Of Flesh—The Urge Of The Soul
WHO WINS IN THIS STRUGGLE?

R. K. Films' DYNAMIC SOCIAL

with NARGIS

RAJ KAPOOR

KAMINI KAUSHAL

NOW IN

9 NINTH WEEK!

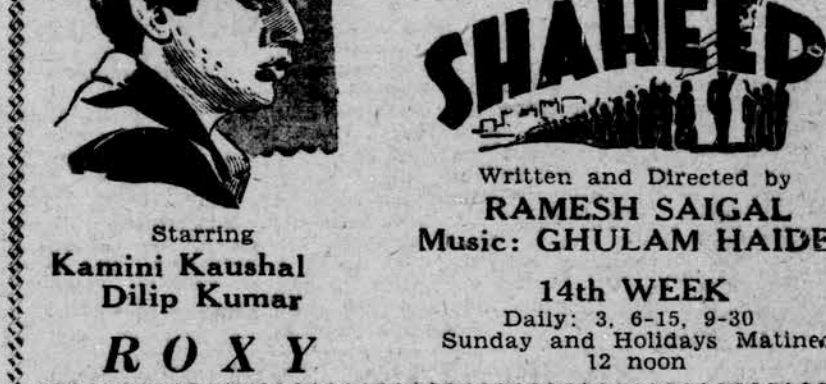
OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

Sun. Mat. at 1 p.m.

Booking: 9-30 to 12-30, 3 to 6-30

A JAYSINH Release.



Starring Kamini Kaushal, Dilip Kumar

ROXY

14th WEEK

Daily: 3, 6-15, 9-30

Sunday and Holidays Matinee 12 noon

ON THE WINGS OF MELODIOUS MUSIC, COMES THIS COLOURFUL ROMANCE:

Starring: NARGIS, DILIP KUMAR, VIJAY & ROOPKAMAL

Direction: S. U. SUNNY, Music: NAUSHAD

Photography: FALI MISTRY

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays Matinee at 12-30

(Ad. Bkgs.: 10 to 12)

9TH GREAT WEEK AT—

MINERVA

(A LIBERTY Release)

HIS LAST PERFORMANCE

As an ACTOR & DIRECTOR

WINAYAK'S

IS THE MOST TALKED OF TOPIC OF THE DAY...

IT'S SO VERY TYPICALLY GREAT.

Starring: SHANTA APTE (Courtesy: S. A. Concerns)

SHAHU MODAK

SALVI

Jaimala, Lata

Baby NANDA

Samson

Vijaya

Jankidas

and WINAYAK

Dialogues and Songs:

Pt. NARENDRA SHARMA

Story:

V. S. KHANDEKAR

Music:

VASANT DESAI

A 'PRATIBHA' Release

Sun. Morn. at 10 a.m.

TARZAN'S DESERT MYSTERY

Also at SHOLAPUR, MEENA TALKIES

IN THE WAKE OF "BHARAT MILAP" and "RAMRAJYA"

Prakash Pictures

Now presents

RAM BAAN

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL
Matches for Muslim Officer 30 years and a rich, pretty, educated Muslim virgin. 5155, Sadar Bazar, Delhi (9716)
Matches for a young man income Rs. 5000/- p.m. and for a pretty Graduate lady 22 years. Enquire "Amara Sandesh" C/o G.P.O. Bombay. (9758)
Match for Hindoo, Gujarathi speaking girl, 18, Write: Post Box 4014, Bombay-7. (9755A)

SOCIAL
"Social Circle"—Both sex members. Particulars 0-5-0 stamps—Post Box 4014 Bombay-7. (9755)

SITUATIONS VACANT
Wanted experienced Teacher for higher standard English. See personally Principal, New Education High School Chowpaty. 9787
Wanted immediately a Graduate with French (trained preferred) Apply in person, Principal, Fort High School, Bori Bunder. 9786

A vacancy occurs for an experienced salesman who can prepare a selling plan and put it into effect. First class education, business experience and connections are essential. Interesting, progressive and remunerative position with excellent prospects. Write full personal details including remuneration required to Box No. 3131 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED
Refrigerating Engineer, vast experience in heavy ammonia plants conversant with cold storage works and ice making. Apply Box No. 9788 "Bombay Chronicle".
HOTELS IN HILL STATION
Desirable Grand Hotel Good Rooms Food and Management Charges Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager.
EDUCATIONAL ADLETS
Hemecopathy easily learnt by Post. For Particulars See Grace Mission's Display Advt. on page 3 this issue. 197
3 medals 3 prizes London Auditing Banking Examinations. Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Institute near Kennedy Bridge Gwalia Tank Bombay. 2 months admissions upto 15th November. Fees London Chamber Higher Grade Rs. 15 monthly for 6 months and London Secretarial Diploma F.C.C.S. and Accountancy Auditing Diploma F.A.A. Combined for 2 years Rs. 2 monthly morning 8-15 to 9 or night 7-30 to 8-15 as convenient to students. Unsuccessful students free next year. Apply Principal Banaji mcrings 8-15 to 12 second floor (9765)

ASTROLOGICAL
Thoroughly accurate Life Reading Rs. 10, Question Rs. 2 Horoscope or Birth Time necessary. Consult: Famous Astrologer, V. P. Kanhera, 129 Shukurwar, Poona City. (9771)
MEDICAL ADLETS
Rejuvenate without Medicines and enjoy for whole life "Strictly guarded secret of Yogis" (Guaranteed) Price Rs. 16. Particulars free from Om Pustakalaya, 232, Lohar East, Farrukhabad 1 (U.P.). 9789
Restore Normal Sight without eye-glasses! Write to-day for my remarkable scientific system. V. Gomes, D.C. (Chicago). Main Street, Poona. (9736)

AGENTS WANTED
Wanted Agents and Stockists for our Horn & Pearl Button, J. Smith & Co P.O. Box No. 2209, Calcutta. (9766)
BUSINESS FOR SALE
For Sale running Oil Mill at Karanja District Akola with land and building 5 expellers, two big Engines, Boilers, Decaricators and lot of other stores and parts can be seen by appointment. Send offers to National Automobiles, Hazratganj, Lucknow (2079)
MACHINERY WANTED
Wanted—Ten Ton Diesel Crane with 30' boom like the one used by the Port Trust, Bombay Apply with specifications and Best Offer to Box No. 2942 "Bombay Chronicle"

MACHINERY FOR SALE
Visit—Associated Machine and Tool Company's Showroom at 130 Meadows Street, Bombay where various kinds of machinery, electrical equipment and engineering tools are displayed (7430)
LOANS & MORTGAGES
Loans arranged on very easy terms Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga Post Box No. 119 Baroda (9688)
MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS
Wanted large quantity F. G. Red Oxide Box No. 9777 "Bombay Chronicle".
MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE
Redwood Papadkar Rs. 25/- per hundred-weight. You can also easily make Write J. J. Mandavia Kharawala, Post Box 816, Bombay 1. (German Calculating Machine for sale), 9781

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB LTD.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1948-49

SEASON TICKETS will be sold on payment at the Turf Club Office, Mahalaxmi, on week days between 10-00 A.M. and 3-00 P.M. from 8th November, 1948, onwards and at the Gates during races. Prices of admission (inclusive of Entertainment Tax) for the whole Season, exclusive of Hospital and Charity Race Days—Rs. 90/- Lady Member Rs. 50/- Non-Member Rs. 30/- Lady Non-Member Rs. 50/- The tickets are non-transferable and are subject to Rules and Regulations of this Club.

MEMBERS & 1ST ENCLOSURES

Gentleman Rs. 3/8 Lady Rs. 3/8

2ND ENCLOSURE

Admission Rs. 3/8 Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only. Children under 18 years will not be admitted.

RIGHTS OF ADMISSION RESERVED.

F. K. VAKIL, Secretary, Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. 2119

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of recognised Universities for post of Assistant Town Superintendent, grade Rs. 400 to 650 p.m. Should have five years experience in a responsible position in office in a large establishment or undertaking and experience in dealing with labour. Knowledge of Hindi essential with working knowledge of Bengali. Must have good constitution and pointment unless he/she appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

The selected candidate should maintain at his own expense a motor cycle. He will be entitled to usual temporary allowances, viz., Emergency Bonus, Dearness Allowance and food rebate. Suitable residential accommodation will be offered on standard rent.

He will be on probation for 6 months and abide by the Company's Service Rules in force. Apply to Assistant Director of Personnel (Employment) The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur or before the 16th November 1948. 2117

RECRUITMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN INDIAN ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

1. APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment as Commissioned Officers in the Indian Electrical & Mechanical Engineering.
2. DURATION OF COMMISSION: 3 years extendable if willing and service required.
3. NATIONALITY: A candidate must be a national of the Dominion of India by birth or by domicile or the Ruler or a subject of a State which has acceded to the Dominion of India (Non-Muslims) and Pakistan who have migrated to India on or before 30th September 1948 with the intention of permanently settling down in India will be deemed to have acquired Indian domicile; a Gurkha subject of Nepal and any other person in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Defence. In order to obtain above declaration of eligibility candidates must write to the Ministries concerned and make a declaration expressing their intention to adopt Indian nationality.
AGE: Between 20 and 45 years.

5. QUALIFICATIONS: Either of the following:—
(i) Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers or qualification that is accepted by the institution in exemption thereof, vide Gazette of India notification, SB 97-1147, dated 5th April 1947.
(ii) Parts A & B of the Examination for Associate Membership of Engineers or such other examination as is accepted by the Institution in exemption thereof, vide Gazette of India Part I, Section I, dated 5th April 1947.
(iii) Degree in E & M or Wireless Engineering of a recognised University.

6. MEDICAL FITNESS: Must be medically fit for service in all parts of the world.
7. SELECTION: Will be made by an Army Headquarters Selection Board. Those called up for interview will receive 2nd Class travelling allowance and a short period of Military training and will be eligible for the grant of higher settling ranks upto and including Lt. Colonel according to suitability, experience and requirements of the service.

9. For further particulars and application forms please write to the Director of Mechanical Engineering, G. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi, GHQ, P. O. to whom the applications duly completed will be sent.
10. Late date for receipt of applications is 30 Nov. 1948. Selection will start in order of the receipt of applications. (2073)

PUBLIC NOTICES

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Advertisement No. 57

Applications invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Dominion or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Women eligible. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for application with treasury receipt or crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 78/- (Rs. 114/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 4th December, 1948. The Crossed Postal Order should be marked payable to Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, at New Delhi Post Office. The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a BONA FIDE refugee and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he/she appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

1. (i) ONE JUNIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (PHYSICS) (ii) ONE JUNIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (FUELS) IN THE TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHMENT, LABORATORY STORES, KANPUR, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. Posts temporary but likely to become permanent. AGE:—Preferably between 28 and 40 years. PAY:—Rs. 350-350-380-380-390-E. B.-30-700-550. QUALIFICATIONS:—(i) JUNIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (PHYSICS) ESSENTIAL:—(a) First Class M.Sc. Degree in Physics or Applied Physics of a recognised University. (b) At least 3 years' active research work in Experimental or Applied Physics. DESIRABLE:—(a) Three years' experience of research organisation, and co-ordination (b) A wide outlook and general knowledge of application of fundamental Science to applied developmental work. (ii) JUNIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (FUELS) ESSENTIAL:—(a) First Class M.Sc. Degree in Chemistry or Applied Chemistry of a recognised University or equivalent. (b) Theoretical or practical training in Petroleum Technology for at least three years. (c) At least five years' experience in the testing of liquid fuels with special reference to aviation and motor fuels and some experience in the running of knock-rating engine. DESIRABLE:—Experience of other petroleum products lubricants etc.

2. (i) ONE SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (BIOCHEMISTRY). (ii) ONE SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (RESEARCH APPLIANCE) IN THE TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT ESTABLISHMENT, LABORATORY STORES, KANPUR. Posts temporary but likely to become permanent. AGE:—Preferably between 30 and 40 years. PAY:—Rs. 600-400-1000-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150. QUALIFICATIONS:—(i) SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (BIOCHEMISTRY). ESSENTIAL:—(a) Post-graduate. Research Degree preferably a Doctorate Degree in Organic Chemistry or Biochemistry of a recognised University. (b) At least five years' practical experience of directing research. (c) Sound knowledge of chemistry as affecting cellulose. DESIRABLE:—(a) Knowledge of insecticides and their practical application. (b) Knowledge of Statistics as applied to Biochemical Research. (ii) SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER (RESEARCH APPLIANCE): ESSENTIAL:—(a) Degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of a recognised University. (b) Experience for at least five years in the design and fabrication of instruments and apparatus in a Government or Commercial Establishment manufacturing instruments, with a thorough knowledge of machine shop, foundry work, and technical Electricity. (c) Experience in erection and maintenance of modern laboratory equipment and servicing air-conditioning and steam plants. DESIRABLE:—(a) A degree in Physics of a recognised University. (b) Should be conversant with modern developments in Electronics in instrument design and have a wide general knowledge in addition.

3. ONE TEMPORARY ASSISTANT PRODUCTION OFFICER IN THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. Appointment to be made on a five years renewable contract. AGE:—Preferably below 35 years. PAY:—Rs. 450-25-500-30-710. QUALIFICATIONS:—(a) Sound general education not below matriculation standard. (b) At least five years' supervisory experience in a press with mechanical and hand set composing and letter press and off-set printing. (c) Practical experience of printing and lay-out work with good knowledge of printing machinery and the various processes involved in modern printing. DESIRABLE:—Ability to control the staff working in the press.

4. ONE TEMPORARY PRECIS WRITER IN THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. AGE:—Preferably below 35 years. PAY:—Rs. 250-10-300. QUALIFICATIONS:—(a) Good General Education. (b) Experience in re-casting of English material for use in the periodicals. (c) Proficiency in stenography. DESIRABLE:—Experience of working in a Central Government Office.

5. TWO TEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHERS IN PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING. AGE:—Preferably between 25 and 35 years; relaxable for persons already employed in Press Information Bureau. PAY:—Rs. 350-25-500-30-620. QUALIFICATIONS:—(a) Good knowledge of English to caption photographs. (b) Three years' service as press photographer in a newspaper or news agency of repute. NOTE:—Free lance photographers who can produce certificates from newspapers of repute of their ability to take photographs will also be considered.

6. ONE TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL OFFICER, BREEDING FARM, JUBBULPORE, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. AGE:—Preferably below 50 years. PAY:—Rs. 275-25-500-30-650-E. B.-30-800. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 350/- may be granted, as a special case, to a specially qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL:—(a) Degree or Diploma in Agriculture. (b) At least 10 years' experience in cultivation of fodder crops and of independently looking after the fodder needs of a large farm. DESIRABLE:—Research experience of fodder production and economics thereof.

7. ONE RESEARCH OFFICER, JOINT CIPHER BUREAU, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. Post temporary but likely to become permanent. AGE:—Preferably below 40 years. PAY:—Rs. 275-25-500-E. B.-30-450-E. B.-30-800. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL:—(a) Intermediate of a recognised University or equivalent. (b) Good technical press experience. DESIRABLE:—Photo Litho and administrative experience.

8. ONE ASSISTANT OFFICER INCHARGE PRESS, JOINT CIPHER BUREAU, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE. Post temporary but likely to become permanent. AGE:—Preferably below 40 years. PAY:—Rs. 275-25-500-E. B.-30-450-E. B.-30-800. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL:—(a) Intermediate of a recognised University or equivalent. (b) Good technical press experience. DESIRABLE:—Photo Litho and administrative experience.

9. ONE PERMANENT RESEARCH OFFICER (HELMINTHOLOGY), INDIAN VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IZATNAGAR. AGE:—Preferably below 45 years, relaxable in case of Government servants. PAY:—Rs. 600-400-1050-1050-1100-1100-1150. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL:—(a) A good M.Sc. or three years' Honours degree in Zoology or a degree or diploma in Veterinary Science. (b) Training in research on the bionomics and control of helminths preferably leading to a research degree. (c) Research experience in veterinary helminthology for at least five years. DESIRABLE:—Experience in teaching. Other things being equal preference will be given to refugees over non-Government servants.

10. ONE TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SYSTEMATIC MYCOLOGIST AT THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI. Other things being equal, preference will be given to a Scheduled Caste candidate. AGE:—Preferably below 35 years; relaxable for Government servants. PAY:—Rs. 475-25-500-E. B.-350-30-800. Higher initial pay up to Rs. 350/- p.m. may be granted, to a specially well-qualified and experienced candidate. QUALIFICATIONS:—ESSENTIAL:—(a) M.Sc. in Botany or Associate of I.A.R.I. with post-graduate training in Mycology and Plant Pathology. (b) Good record of research for about 5 years in Systematic Mycology with evidence of capacity to initiate and conduct new lines of research. DESIRABLE:—Knowledge of German or French. (2115)

11. G.L.P. RAILWAY
GATE NO. 63 at miles 115/14 between Kirkee and Shivajinagar will be CLOSED to road traffic on TUESDAY, the 9th inst. between 10 and 17/- hours for relaying. 2133

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LTD.

NOTICE

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 22nd November to SATURDAY, the 27th December, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, For The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., CEMENT AGENCIES, LTD. Managing Agents, J. H. PATEL, Managing Director, Bombay, 29th October, 1948. 2118

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

ROUTE "D"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948 the following will be the running of Route "D":—
ROUTE:—As at present.
HEADWAY:—Every 5 minutes.
FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	Mon. & Fri. s		Saturdays		Suns. & Hols.	
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
Ballard Estate	8.16	20.00	8.16	15.20	No Service	
	6.20	8.11	6.20	8.11	6.20	23.20
	20.10	23.20	15.30	23.20		
Mahim	6.20	22.30	6.20	22.30	6.20	22.30
Bombay,						2098

PUBLIC NOTICE

ROUTE "N"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the Bus Service Route "N":— will be extended to Worli D. D. Chawls.
ROUTE:—The Service will run in two parts:—
(a) MAIN SERVICE: As at present from Ballard Estate to Jacob Circle then it will run via Lal Baug, Currey Road, Fergusson Road to Worli D. D. Chawls.
A shuttle service also will operate between Lal Baug and Worli D. D. Chawls along the above route.

HEADWAY:—Between Ballard Estate and Worli D. D. Chawls... 9 minutes
Between Lal Baug and Worli D. D. Chawls... 4½ minutes

FIRST AND LAST BUS:

Main Service: Ballard Estate/Bori Bunder to Worli D. D. Chawls

Terminus	Mon. & Fri. s		Saturdays		Suns. & Hols.	
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
Ballard Estate	8.13	18.25	8.13	15.16	No Service	
Bori Bunder	18.40	22.09	15.25	22.09	8.09	22.14
Worli D. D. Chawls	7.20	21.20	7.20	21.20	7.20	21.25

SHUTTLE SERVICE: Lal Baug, to Worli D. D. Chawls

Terminus	For the Week	
	First	Last
Lal Baug	6.00	23.03
Worli D. D. Chawls	6.15	23.21

NOTE:—The present Route "K" stands cancelled from the above date. (2098)

PUBLIC NOTICE

ROUTE "A" & "E"

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the following will be the running of Route "A":—
ROUTE:—As at present.
HEADWAY:—Every 6 minutes.
FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	For the Week	
	First	Last
Colaba Station	6.30	23.00
Mahim	6.10	23.00

On and from MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, the following will be the running of Route "E":—
ROUTE:—As at present.
HEADWAY:—As at present.
FIRST & LAST BUS:—

Terminus	For the week	
	First	Last
Museum	6.30	21.25
Malabar Hill	7.06	22.02

Bombay. (2097)

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY

1. APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of (1) One Senior Lecturer with B.Sc. or B.E. in Mechanical Engineering, First Class or high Second Class with at least 3 years' practical experience, (2) One lecturer in Mechanical Engineering with Degree or First Class Diploma with 2 years' practical experience in Drawing Office and (3) Two Assistants in Mechanical Engineering Department with Degree or Diploma of a recognised Institute with suitable practical experience and (4) One Lecturer in Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.
Salary Scales for (1) 250-25-500, (2) 170-10-250, (3) 130-10-200; and (4) 170-10-250.

Qualifications for item No. (4):— Applicants should have passed the Diploma examination in Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing or in Mechanical Engineering in the Second Class, should possess a thorough knowledge of design, specifications, quantities and installations of Plumbing and Heating systems, and must be capable of demonstrating various operations in Plumbing practice.
All posts carry dearness allowance and benefit of Provident Fund admissible under the rules of the Institute.

2. Wanted (1) One Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics Grade Rs. 130-10-200. Qualifications:—M.A. or M.Sc. with Mathematics Teaching experience preferred; (2) One lecturer in Physics Grade Rs. 170-10-250. Qualifications:—M.Sc. with Physics or First Class B.Sc. with Principal Physics. Teaching experience essential.

Applications stating qualifications, experience, age, domicile etc. should be addressed to Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay 19, so as to reach him not later than 15th November, 1948. Offg. Principal & Secretary 2116

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

NOTICE

A JOINT EXAMINATION for recruitment to the Survey of India (Class I and II Services) will be held at Delhi on 25-2-1949 and subsequent days. Candidates who applied for the Survey of India Class II Examination, which was to be held on 21st July 1947, need not apply again.

CLASS I-AGE- Candidates must have been born not earlier than 2-8-1921 and not later than 1-8-1928.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS—B.A. or B.Sc. degree in the 1st Class with Mathematics or Engineering degree or diploma or its equivalent.

CLASS II-AGE- Candidates must have been born not earlier than 2-8-1922 and not later than 1-8-1929.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS—B.A. or B.Sc. degree with Mathematics or Engineering degree or diploma or its equivalent. Upper age limits relaxable by three years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Age concession for employees of Survey of India Department - 5 years for Class I and 4 years for Class II. Last date for receipt of applications 18-12-48.

For receipt of applications forms and details of examination obtainable from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi.

R. M. RAY, Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS JOINING THROUGH TRAINS AT DADAR

AT PRESENT a coach is reserved on 10 Down Saurashtra Express and all evening through down trains from Bombay Central for 3rd class passengers getting in at Dadar. This arrangement will be discontinued from November 10th. 2132

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tender for the erection of mandap and the supply of furniture, etc., for the Municipal By-election for Ward No. 14 likely to be held on 7th December 1948. Tenders will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday the 11th November 1948. Tenders should be sent in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tender for By-Election mandap", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, with a deposit of Rs. 800/-.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 2/- for each form.

The plan showing the details of the mandap to be seen at the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on any week day during office hours.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required. By order of the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER 2122

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 9547 in respect of 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 337790 to 337794 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) standing in the name of Minoocher Kishore Bhurucha and Bai Tehmi Minoocher Bhurucha has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Bombay No. 1 within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof. Dated: 6th Nov. 1948.

(Sd.) MINOCHER, KAIKASHR BHARUCHA, BAI TEHMI MINOCHER BHARUCHA (9790)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for MONDAY, the 8th November, 1948, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):

196. From Mr. Dinkar D. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to not to evict tenants occupying E. I. T. Block, Matunga, and Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road, etc., 197-199. From Mr. Naushir C. Bhurucha—For (197) representing to Government to rescind the order issued by the Commissioner of Police prohibiting standing of passengers in Tramcars; (198) requesting the Commissioner to drop "the contempt of Court" proceedings instituted against the editor, etc., of the Free Press Journal; and (199) obtaining a report from the representatives of the Corporation on the Children's Aid Society regarding the alleged attempted suicide by certain girls detained in the Remand Home.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor, B. V. MODY, Municipal Secretary, Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 5th November, 1948. (2127)

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Pakistan with Limited Liability)

Ilaco House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Policy Number 22935 on the life of Raymond Paulinus Aloysius, Neronha.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the L.O.S. of the above policy on which a claim has arisen, settlement of the claim will be proceeded with without production of the policy unless objection is lodged with the Company within One Month from this date. Date 3rd November, 1948. Raymond Paulinus Aloysius, Neronha. (2130)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B. E. S. & T. COMMITTEE. SEALED TENDER for the supply of Country Teakwood or Burmah Genuine Eng/Kanyin Planking for Buses will be received by the Chief Storekeeper upto noon on Monday, the 15th November, 1948. Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. (2128)

(For Further Notices See Page 3)

FOR PERMANENT CONNECTION
AS AN AGENT or an ORGANISER
It will pay you to consult
MOHON SONS & CO.,
125, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tel: 22127.
THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY LTD.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVI
NO. 261

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1948

Price:
2 ANNAS

For 1st Class Upholstery Work

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Write to:—
P. SHAH & CO.
Tel: 41684

UWAKKADAS MANSION
Sandhurst Road, Bombay
Telegram: "BUREAU"

Socialist Plea For New Consement Rejected

HOUSE TAKES UP DISCUSSION ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Maximum Possible Power To Centre And Early
Decision On National Language Urged

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (UPI): The Constituent Assembly today continued the general discussion on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's motion for consideration of the Draft Constitution.

Seth Damodar Swarup, the Socialist leader, moved an amendment which suggested that the draft should be placed before a new Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise.

The amendment read: "Whereas the present Constituent Assembly was not elected on the basis of adult franchise and whereas the final constitution of India should be based on the will of the entire people of India, this Constituent Assembly resolves that while it should continue to function as Parliament of the Indian Union necessary arrangements should be made for convening a new Constituent Assembly to be elected on the basis of adult franchise and that the Draft Constitution prepared by the Drafting Committee be placed before it for its consideration and adoption with such amendments as it may deem necessary."

Mr. Damodar Swarup said that before adopting a constitution for the whole country they should assess the representative character of the assembly. In his opinion it was not wholly representative of the country and at the most it represented 15 per cent of the population who voted for the provincial assemblies. The draft appeared to be an imitation of various provisions from the Canadian U.S. and other constitutions.

The authors of the draft had started building up from the top and the lack of villages would seem to find no place in it. The present position of India was like the period which followed the Russian revolution and if there must be adaptation they should copy the Russian model. He was not against centralisation but that centralisation should be voluntary and not imposed. This was the view of Mahatma Gandhi also. In the struggle for freedom Gandhi took his inspiration from the villages which in the proposed structure were neglected.

AMENDMENT OPPOSED

Pandit Bakrishna Sharma opposing the amendment said that there was an obvious inconsistency in the fact of coming into the Constituent Assembly with the avowed object of framing a constitution and then saying that the Assembly was not competent to frame constitution.

Pandit Sharma said nobody would deny that the Congress represented the mass of the people and yet none could assert what percentage of the people it actually represented. He deprecated the invoking of the name of Gandhi in criticising the constitution. Mahatma Gandhi laid so much importance on the individual that he could be called a philosophical anarchist. He even doubted the need for a state. Pandit Sharma maintained that the draft fulfilled the main fundamental prerequisite of any constitution, namely that it unified the country and provided ample scope for the improvement of village policy.

Mr. Shibbanta Saxena opposed the amendment seeking postponement of discussion of the draft constitution. An Assembly elected in adult suffrage would no doubt have been the ideal thing but in the circumstances it was not to be. After the general elections which would be on the basis of adult suffrage, a new assembly would soon be elected. He suggested that it should be made easy for this assembly to amend the constitution in the early years after it came into force. For this purpose he suggested the existing provision requiring a two-third majority for amending the constitution should be modified and converted into a simple majority.

Mr. Nagappa contended that the members of the Constituent Assembly had all been elected representatives of the people and as such were fully competent to frame the constitution. Elections on adult suffrage were not possible in the past but it was the fault of the Assembly or the leaders of the Government. When the Britishers were saying they were anxious to quit the country, preparation of electoral rolls on adult suffrage would only have prolonged foreign domination for a few more years. Did Mr. Damodar Swarup want this? Furthermore, even if the elections were held on adult suffrage, the leaders who were now in the Assembly would be elected, for they had, through a series of years of difficulty

MAHE TEACHER ARRESTED

MADRAS, Nov. 5 (UPI): Telli-cherry report stated that Mr. P. K. Usman, a prominent Socialist leader and a teacher of the Pallor French School in the Mahe French Settlement, has been arrested by the French Indian Military Police.

Mr. Usman has been taken to Mahe and remanded to custody. The exact charges against the arrested man are not known.

EXPANSION OF R. I. A. F.

Technical Training College To Be Opened In Bangalore

MADRAS, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.): "The arrival in Indian territory of three Vampire jet fighters very recently from England is a landmark in the expansion of the Indian Air Force," said Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, the Air Chief of India, to a group of pressmen who accompanied him during his inspection of the number two ground training school, R.I.A.F. at Tambaram today.

Air Marshal Elmhirst said that more "Tempests" were expected to arrive during the next month and that a number of civilian experts and professors might have to be brought from England for strengthening of instructional staff of advanced technical training.

The Air Marshal regretted that at present there was no facility for advanced technical training of officers and other ranks in India. Men had, therefore, to be sent for England for training. He said that the Government had accorded sanction for the establishment of a high grade technical training college which would probably be situated in Bangalore. This college, which according to present plans was expected to be inaugurated on April 1, 1949 was proposed to meet the requirements in respect of highly qualified technical personnel. The college would consist of two wings, one for university graduates and trained air men and the other for apprentices.

The Air Marshal said that in future probably 70 per cent of the technical officers would be drawn from among the apprentices and other ranks and the remaining 30 per cent recruited from among graduates.

While appreciating the performance and efficiency of the existing personnel he held that the best type of youth in the country had yet to be "tapped" and emphasised the need for attracting the best among our young men. He said there were only eight British officers including himself and wanted the youth to realise that "this is their own air force."

Naval Chief's Tour Programme

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (API): Vice Admiral W. E. Parry, C. B. Chief of the Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, is leaving New Delhi on November 8 by air on an inspection tour of RIN establishments in Kathiawar and Bombay.

INTER-COMMUNAL DIWALI CELEBRATION



An 'at home' was arranged at Messy Hall under the auspices of the Caravan of India on the occasion of inter-communal celebration of Diwali. H. E. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Sir Shankarlal, Maj. General Cariappa, Sir Shri Ram and the High Commissioner for Pakistan attended the function.

Evacuation Of U. S. Nationals In Shanghai-Nanking Area SEQUEL TO RAPID RED ADVANCE TOWARDS CHINESE CAPITAL

NANKING, Nov. 5 (UPI): Nine-hundred United States military dependents were ordered to be evacuated from the Shanghai-Nanking area of China today and 4,000 other Americans were advised by diplomatic officials to leave as soon as possible.

Chinese Government sources officially admitted today that Yingchow, one of two escape ports left to the defeated nationalists in Manchuria had been evacuated. A first batch of 7,000 Nationalist troops arrived at Tangku, near Tientsin, today from Hulutao, last escape port for their defeated forces in Manchuria, which is now being evacuated.

Real Admiral Oscar E. Badger, Commander of the United States West Pacific Fleet, announced that his warships would remain at Tsingtao to help the Chinese Government's poor military situation.

The American Embassy at Nanking and the Consulate General in Shanghai advised United States nationals by letter that developments in north China made it appear possible that hostilities might spread farther south, interrupting transportation and causing a shortage of food and fuel this winter.

Further west, Tangshan, on the border of Kiangsu and Honan provinces, was under siege by Communists who were being reinforced hourly. Behind the Nationalist lines scattered Communist bands were making diversionary attacks on Government positions directly north of Nanking near the northern bank of the Yangtze River.

Observers in Nanking believed Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek's Government might abandon North China altogether for a last ditch stand along the line of the Yangtze, rather than seek peace with the Communists who have conquered almost the whole of Manchuria.

The Generalissimo was holding a series of conferences with his highest advisers under conditions of closest secrecy.

CABINET CRISIS ENDS

China's cabinet crisis was believed ended in Nanking today after Premier Wang Wen Hao had finally agreed to remain in office. The Premier's decision to withdraw his resignation was made last night.

New Telephone Lines For Calcutta
CALCUTTA, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Arrangements for installing 4,600 new telephone lines within the next six months are being made at full speed in the Calcutta Telephone House.

Petrol Quotas Enhanced

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (A.P.I.): The petrol quotas of various provinces and States have been enhanced by 20 per cent for the current ration quarter ending December 1948 says an official announcement issued tonight. This will enable the rationing authorities to grant increased petrol rations to passengers and goods vehicles.

It has also been decided that to restore the cut in the basic ration with effect from November 1, 1948. Owners of private cars and motor vehicles will now be entitled to additional basic ration for the months of November and December 1948.

SOVIET ATOM BOMB TEST

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuters): A copy righted article in the "Figaro" newspaper today gave what purported to be account of an unsuccessful Russian atom bomb test made on a peninsula of the Caspian Sea in June this year.

The article said the bombs exploded prematurely. The account of the test was said to be based on the information of a former Russian General Staff Officer, Capt. Silov, now reported to be working in South America as an engineering chemist after leaving Russia with false papers.

Generalissimo Stalin and Marshals Timoshenko and Voronov were said to have been present at the test. Two bombs, manufactured at Sterlitamak and Altal, were reported to have been tested.

Egyptian Troops Retreat Towards Gaza

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5 (Reuters): An Israeli "communiqué" stated today Egyptian troops surrounded near Majdal on the southern front had withdrawn towards Gaza, 15 miles to the south. Israeli troops now held the whole coastal sector from Beit Hanun, about 5 miles north of Gaza to Tel Aviv the "communiqué" said. They had re-occupied the Jewish settlement of Yad Mordechai, captured by the Egyptians early in the fighting.

U.N. RELIEF TO REFUGEES
PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuters): The United Nations Refugee Commission today approved an immediate grant of up to 5 million dollars towards relief among the 500,000 refugees in Palestine.

Nehru Back In India

WARM RECEPTION AT SANTA CRUZ

BOMBAY, Saturday.
After an absence of five weeks from the country India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, returned to his home-country by an Air-India International Constellation at 2 a.m. today.

The plane arrived an hour and half late having been delayed at Basra due to bad weather conditions. As the giant plane landed at Santa Cruz Airport, its red lights flowed against the background of starry sky. Suddenly, the cry of "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru-ki-Jai" rent the air in the silence of the night.

Even at that early hour a small crowd of people had gathered on the outskirts of the aerodrome and was greeting the home-coming Prime Minister after his strenuous tour abroad. Pandit Nehru stepped out of the plane, and with folded hands and with a broad smile across his face, greeted the assembled gathering. On stepping down, he warmly embraced his sister, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, who had come to the Airport to welcome her brother.

The Prime Minister was received by Bombay's Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, on behalf of the Bombay Government, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Committee, and both garlanded him. Among those present on the occasion were Mr. Purushottam Thakkar, General Secretary of the BPOC, Mr. Bhavanji Arpan Khimji, Mr. Nathalal Parekh, Mr. G. B. Mahashabde, and other members of the BPOC the Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, Mr. J. C. Bharucha, Police Commissioner and other high officials and prominent citizens.

The Prime Minister then drove straight to the Government House where he will rest for the night. The Prime Minister will leave for New Delhi at eight in the morning by an Air-India Viking.

Pandit Nehru was accompanied by his two nieces Miss Rita Pandit and Miss Chandrakala Pandit. Questioned by press reporters, Pandit Nehru said: "I am glad that I have come out and I am glad that I have returned."

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, one of the members of the Indian delegation to the U.N. returned by the same plane.

NEHRU FOCUSES WORLD SPOTLIGHT ON INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuters): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who will arrive back in New Delhi tomorrow after a month's European visit has lavishly by his own personality, brought the world spotlight to bear upon the new India.

This is the considered reaction not only of informed quarters in London—where Pandit Nehru was a commanding figure of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference—but of the diplomatic world in Paris where a special address to the Assembly of the United Nations—first of its kind ever arranged—formed the climax of Pandit Nehru's visit.

Yugoslav Attack On U.N. Balkans Committee

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuters): Doctor Ales Beler, Yugoslav Delegate to the United Nations, claimed that careful examination of its evidence showed that the United Nations Special Balkans Committee was "completely unreliable."

Addressing the Political Committee during the debate on the Balkans dispute, Dr. Beler, while not explicitly denying the Committee's charges that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania had aided the Marko forces, said "there is not a shadow of doubt that in the Greek civil war, the United Nations Special Committee allowed itself to be mobilised by one of the warring sides. And it was the wrong side."

He added that the Committee was an instrument of the United States and Britain. The Yugoslav Delegate then formally proposed a resolution demanding that General Assembly "condemn the Special Committee on the Balkans and reject its report" and immediately dissolve the Special Committee and its subsidiary organs.

JUDGES PENSIONS BILL
LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuters)—Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, today presented to Parliament the Judges Pensions (India and Burma) Bill and it was formally read a first time.

CORPORATION FACES RS. 62 LAKHS DEFICIT

Budget Estimates For 1949-50: Blow To New Schemes

COMMISSIONER ON NEED TO IMPOSE FRESH TAXES TO MEET EXPENSES

BOMBAY, Friday.
"Our expenditure is mounting up whereas our income is not keeping pace with it in spite of the large income from revised Town Duties, increased License fees and stallage charges. The Budget for 1949-50 shows that we are more or less living on our past savings and this we cannot continue to do much longer."

ADDITIONAL TAXES TO BE IMPOSED

Additional taxes will, therefore, have to be imposed though, fortunately this is not necessary in 1949-50 observed Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner, presenting this afternoon, the Municipal Budget Estimates for 1949-50, to the Municipal Standing Committee.

Deficit Budget

Mr. Patel said that the income in 1948-50 was estimated at Rs. 62.16 lakhs, which was about Rs. 11 lakhs more than the actual income of 47.48 and about Rs. 15 lakhs more than the estimated income of 48.49. The major increases were under the heads General Tax, Water Tax, Fire Tax, etc.

The expenditure on the other hand for 1948-50 was Rs. 704.28 lakhs plus Rs. 17.24 lakhs from the Post War Reconstruction Fund, totalling to 721.52 lakhs. This includes about Rs. nine lakhs on account of a new loan of about Rs. six crores proposed to be raised in 49-50. It was however, a matter for consideration whether such a large amount would be necessary to finance Loan Works. Two other major contributory factors for increase in expenditure were the increased rate of dearness allowance granted to the lower subordinate staff of Rs. 5 per month more, and also due to the introduction of the siso system of D. A. to persons drawing less than Rs. 400 by this system being more favourable to employees than a flat rate of 174 per cent of the salary. Revision of grades was also a major contributory factor towards increased expenditure.

The cost on account of Establishment had increased due to revision of grades undertaken at the instance of the Corporation or as a result of adjudication awards. Further revisions on account of these awards with regard to personnel, not directly connected with adjudication had also to be undertaken. All these revisions had sent up establishment costs.

Charges or the cost of material had gone up and were still going up. The Budget under primary education was also going up by leaps and bounds due to the very favourable revision of the scales of school teachers.

SATISFACTORY WORKING IN 1947-48

In spite of all this, it could be seen that the working of the financial year 1947-48 had been most satisfactory. The Commissioner anticipated that the actual for 1948-49, though they

(Continued on Page 9)

INDONESIA NEEDS INDIA'S SUPPORT

Nehru Thanked For Directing World Attention

BATAVIA, Nov. 5 (Reuters): The Indonesian Republic needs India's support in its struggle with the Dutch and is grateful to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for directing world attention to the seriousness of the present situation, a Republican spokesman said here today.

(Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, said in Cairo yesterday that if any further "aggressive action" was taken in Indonesia by a Colonial Power it might have "grave repercussions in India and the world".)

REDS RECAPTURE VILLAGE

Dutch army headquarters here stated today that 3,000 Indonesian Communist insurgents had retaken a village in East Java and were advancing north towards Madura, centre of their recent unsuccessful revolt.

Chinese pirates in north Sumatra were reported to be robbing vessels from Singapore that refused to pay them "taxes".

S. O. S. To New South Wales Strikers

SYDNEY, Nov. 5 (Reuters): The New South Wales State Cabinet today ordered coal miners who have been on strike for 2 days back to work by November 11.

If the miners refuse to obey the Government instruction, the State Cabinet will meet on that date to consider what further action should be taken.

HUNT FOR A HUSBAND!

THE TIE WAS BETWEEN
TWO COUSINS—A LOVER
WHO WON?—THE
MARITAL HUNT BY
YEAR'S LAUGH-HIT



Starring: SNEHPRABHA, SHYAM, NIGAR, RAJ MEHRA, RUMA SHUKUL, SUNALINI DEVI, BABY SHAKUNTALA, SAROF BORKAL, HAMID BUTT.

Directed by SHAHID LATIF Screenplay: ISMAT S. LATIF

Plans open from Monday 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p

FRIDAY, 12TH NEW WEST END

A JAI HIND Release.